

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LIV **Contents** Whole No. 334

MAY, 1920

	PAGE
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR	<i>Frontispiece</i>
TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS	257
NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU- TION ELECTED AT THE TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS	264
AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES IN FRANCE	273
Leila Montague Barnett—	
A GRANDMOTHER AMONG WOMEN'S CLUBS	285
Anna Phillips See	
DANIEL BRAY, PATRIOT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION	293
By Joseph F. Folsom	
STATE CONFERENCES	297
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS	303
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT	308
HONOR ROLL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.	313
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—	
OFFICIAL LIST OF	314

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

Chairman Magazine Committee, Southington, Conn.

Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES

Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER
THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer-General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 15 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00

Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

COPYRIGHT, 1920, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 5

MAY, 1920

WHOLE No. 334

TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



SPIRIT of intense patriotism and 100 per cent. Americanism distinguished the 29th Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which met in Memorial Continental Hall from April 19th to April 24th. The Congress had the added distinction of being the largest in the history of the organization, 2578 delegates being entitled to seats.

At the opening session of the Congress at 10.30 on Monday, April 19th, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the President General, in her annual address struck a high note for the "Americanization of Women." Mrs. Guernsey's address was vigorously applauded. She pleaded for 100 per cent. Americanism and declared that American women should see that real American homes were protected and encouraged. In particular, Mrs. Guernsey said:

It is not the simple thing it is sometimes thought to be to transform a foreigner into an American.

It is a simple matter for a man from some distant country to land on our shores, take out his first papers, and in all too brief a time thereafter become a full-fledged citizen. It is one thing to become a citizen of the United States and quite another thing to become an American. We have citizens born on our soil who are not Americans, and we have true Americans who are yet in the process of becoming citizens. It is no easy thing to grow an American soul in the breast of a foreigner.

Recently the government has been transporting *out* of the country scores of men and women who, when transported *into* the country, never drew one single breath of the American spirit as long as they were permitted to remain here and plot against the government which had protected them.

To Americanize a foreigner is something more than teaching him English. Many foreigners speak English before coming here. We have thousands of Irishmen here who speak our language with a degree of intelligence whose hearts are so full of love for "Ould Ireland" and hatred for old England that there is no room left for any sort of sentiment for America other than a pur-

pose to exploit her in the interest of that part of the Emerald Isle which gave them birth.

To transform an alien into an American citizen is something more complicated than giving the man a new suit of clothes, or the woman a hat instead of the flaming kerchief which covers her head.

Emma Goldman wore an American hat on a Russian head for twenty years, and the other day sailed back home against her will, still wearing an American hat over her unaltered foreign head. A new shell, but the same old nut!

The Japanese possess the rare art of *appearing*, however they may *feel*, perfectly at ease in any costume they may choose to don. I presume no alien ever looks more sartorial from an American viewpoint than a fashionably tailored Japanese. But no other alien finds it so difficult to attain an American soul.

To transform a foreigner into an American involves a process which goes deeper than bodily tastes and idiosyncrasies. Anarchism has grown faster than Americanism among aliens who have forsaken the religious faiths in which they were reared. We will make a serious mistake if we assume that the Americanization process, whether it involves the men or the women, undertakes to destroy those vast treasures of racial assets which, under *careful* nurture and direction, would become invaluable assets in the development of American civilization. Each national and racial group of foreigners has its own inheritance of civilization. In the field of science, art, literature, philosophy, sociology, politics, each and all, display certain aptitudes which are not only worth preserving and adding to our store of achievements, but they should be used as a leavening element in securing new interpretations and new visions of American civilization.

The Americanization process involves an appreciation of our national institutions, which constitute our truest wealth and the source of our greatest pride. Americanization means that one has come to value free speech as something far finer than the mere freedom to say out loud anywhere what one thinks. Because there comes a time when free speech does not guarantee to every citizen the right to speak out when the rights of the citizens are involved, nor when the life of the nation is endangered.

This process involves the placing of a high valuation on our free school system. Our public schools come to be recognized by him as the chief implication of sovereign citizenship. He understands that universal

franchise involves the necessity of universal intelligence. A Democracy demands education, an Autocracy may not need an educated subject, but a Democracy without intelligent votes is an impossible absurdity. Whenever the state has abandoned the high duty to educate its children, it has reaped a fearful harvest of ignorance, superstition, intolerance and eventual overthrow.

This process of evolving a new citizen involves the creation of a sense of personal obligation toward the maintenance of the government. To enjoy the privileges of the government involves the responsibility of protecting and preserving the government. In the breast of every foreigner who is qualifying for citizenship must be implanted this fine sense of personal responsibility for the maintenance of his adopted land by giving of his money and the dedication of his life.

Along with one's sense of obligation to the government must come a genuine love and loyalty of the land he now calls his own. He will not be blind to its faults, but he will love it still and seek to help remove them. Every genial and kindly process by which the foreigners may be led to love America must be employed. He must be met by welcome, patience, love, forbearance, kindness, helpfulness, neighborliness and confidence. Rare will be the alien who will not love the land where love leaps to uplift and lead him!

The whole question of Americanization has a peculiar and vital relation to women. A foreign woman's relation to our government is wholly in the hands of her *male* representative. In all justice, a foreign woman ought to be able to qualify for citizenship regardless of her *leige* lord and husband.

It is absolutely imperative that these foreign women should be Americanized. We must have in this land *American homes*, with the accent on American. Children of foreign parents cannot by such help as the schools may supply make the home American. They can help, but the home that is American must have in it an American woman. The mother will continue to be the chief moulding influence on the lives of children whatever "the future hath of marvel or surprise." How I wish it were in my power to give to every foreign-born woman in America the best possible gift she could receive—a *good friend*, in the person of some unselfish, helpful American woman—not a "friendly visitor"—that is too institutional. I mean a genuine friend.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will have increasing opportunities in this service. I know of no other organiza-

tion so well adapted for such employment. It is the genius of our organization. Not even the church has such wide and unprejudiced access to all classes and races.

In my humble judgment I want to say to you that this whole process of Americanization, especially as it relates to women, involves several great fundamental principles, which I have not the time to enforce and illustrate, but simply indicate. I firmly regard citizenship as a reward for having rendered some desirable service, rather than as a mere gift which has been duly and promptly applied for. I would not allow citizenship to be attained by all applicants in the same length of time. I think that each individual applicant for citizenship should be considered on his own merits. Some might obtain citizenship in a very short probational period and others should be kept on probation for a long period of years. I would insist that a woman could acquire citizenship independent of her husband, and I would make as an inviolable requirement for American citizenship a thorough understanding of the functions of American government, and I would forever abolish any restrictions of the ballot box based on sex.

It is fine in these days to be an American. It is finer to be an American woman. But it is the finest to be an American woman engaged in the Americanization of all our women.

After Mrs. Guernsey completed her inspiring talk, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, greeted the delegates. Mrs. Scott reviewed the war work briefly and warned the Daughters that eternal vigilance on the part of Americans must be exercised to preserve national liberties. She spoke of the spirit of unrest in the world which seeks to obtain by might what can not be given by right. In ringing tones Mrs. Scott declared that no man is fit to be President who cannot point the nation to a path which leads to industrial peace.

Princess Lubomirski, wife of the Polish Minister to the United States, presented the thanks and greetings of Poland to the society. Vividly the Princess pictured the heroic sacrifices of Poland's Woman

Battalion and her twelve-year-old soldier boys. She pointed out that there were women deputies in the Polish Diet, and two of these members served on the Constitutional Committee. According to the Princess, hunger stalks at will through Poland and one million children have as their chief meal daily soup supplied by American Relief Committees. Prince Lubomirski, who spoke later, claimed that Poland was the last bulwark of civilization from Eastern barbarism.

A bronze tablet in the Museum, placed in memory of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General from 1905 to 1909, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at the close of the morning session. The tablet was presented by the New York City Chapter, of which Mrs. McLean was so long Regent.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, created great enthusiasm by her report which stated that 2578 women were eligible for seats in the 29th Congress.

The afternoon session was given over to the annual reports of the President General and her national officers. Before the reading of the reports, Mrs. Guernsey announced the personnel of the Resolutions Committee as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Maryland; Mrs. George H. Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. John C. Ames, Illinois; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Georgia; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. John P. Hume, Wisconsin; Miss Alice L. McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, California; Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Oregon.

In her annual report as Chairman of the National Board of Management and

of Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Guernsey reviewed the financial and other achievements of her administration. During the period of three years Mrs. Guernsey has visited forty state conferences and one or more chapters in 29 States. She has travelled many thousands of miles, crossed the continent twice, made five trips to the South, as many into New England and came to Washington from Kansas many times.

Mrs. Guernsey began at once after the 28th Congress to ascertain how many chapters would be affected by the Revised Constitution which provided that chapters to secure voting powers must have an active membership of twenty-five members at least. Out of 1662 chapters only 74 were affected by this clause. Thirty-four were in the District of Columbia, five in New York, four each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, three in Virginia, two in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, with one each in six other States. These chapters were notified that they would have until the 29th Congress to bring up their quotas. All but eight chapters of the 74 affected have succeeded in bringing their membership to the required strength.

The following condensed facts from Mrs. Guernsey's report contain items that must be the source of pride and of gratification to every Daughter.

Notes have been paid on land bought previous to 1917 amounting to \$53,806.72. Notes for \$25,000 on magazine have also been paid. Bills owing before 1917, amounting to \$13,126.42, have also been paid, making a total payment of debts something over \$92,000. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds were purchased, \$182,282.25 raised for French orphans and \$49,272.25 raised for the restoration of the French village

of Tilloloy. The entire \$82,369.87 owed on land purchased at the rear of Memorial Continental Hall has been paid and both the Hall and the land adjoining it are free of debt. This was paid from current income, not through solicitation from members. Twenty-one States are 100 per cent. in raising their quota for the Tilloloy Fund.

In order to arrange for the proper distribution of this fund the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Aull, Vice President General from Nebraska, went to France on August 26, 1919. A thorough inspection was made of Tilloloy and the subject considered from every possible angle. It was found that the French government coöperated splendidly with the Daughters and after much consultation it was decided that the D.A.R. fund should be used to erect a complete water system in Tilloloy and a Community House. This action was confirmed by the National Board of Management at the October meeting, which also provided for the converting of the dollars of the Fund into French francs at the prevailing favorable exchange. This was done and the money deposited in the American Security Bank of Paris.

Improvements and repairs on Memorial Continental Hall and grounds have cost \$17,750 in the past three years; \$5,046 of this amount has been furnished by different States for special state rooms in Continental Hall.

The membership has increased 24,050 in the past three years. One hundred and forty-five chapters have been organized and forty disbanded.

Subscriptions list for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE numbered 13,346 subscribers on March 31, 1920. Ten volumes of the Lineage Book have been issued.

Mrs. Guernsey recommended in her

report that plans be drawn for the erection of a modern office building on the land owned back of Memorial Continental Hall and that the National Board of Management be authorized to borrow a sum not to exceed \$200,000. She also recommended that in order to relieve national officers of the routine features of their work that an Executive Manager—a trained woman—be appointed to carry out the policies of the society as formulated by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management and to supervise the business of the Society as conducted in Memorial Continental Hall. This Executive Manager, if authorized by the 29th Congress, is to be under the direct authority of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Management and shall report to it.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, the chaplain general, reported that 740 Daughters had died during the past year, including five former national officers, and that the Society had issued two Books of Remembrance. She made the suggestion that Bible readings and prayers be a part of all chapter meetings. Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Organizing Secretary General, gave interesting details of her work and said that 58 new chapters had been organized in the year and that there are now 1697 chapters; 1246 Daughters were married in the past year. The total admitted membership is 155,578, while the active membership at present is 110,410.

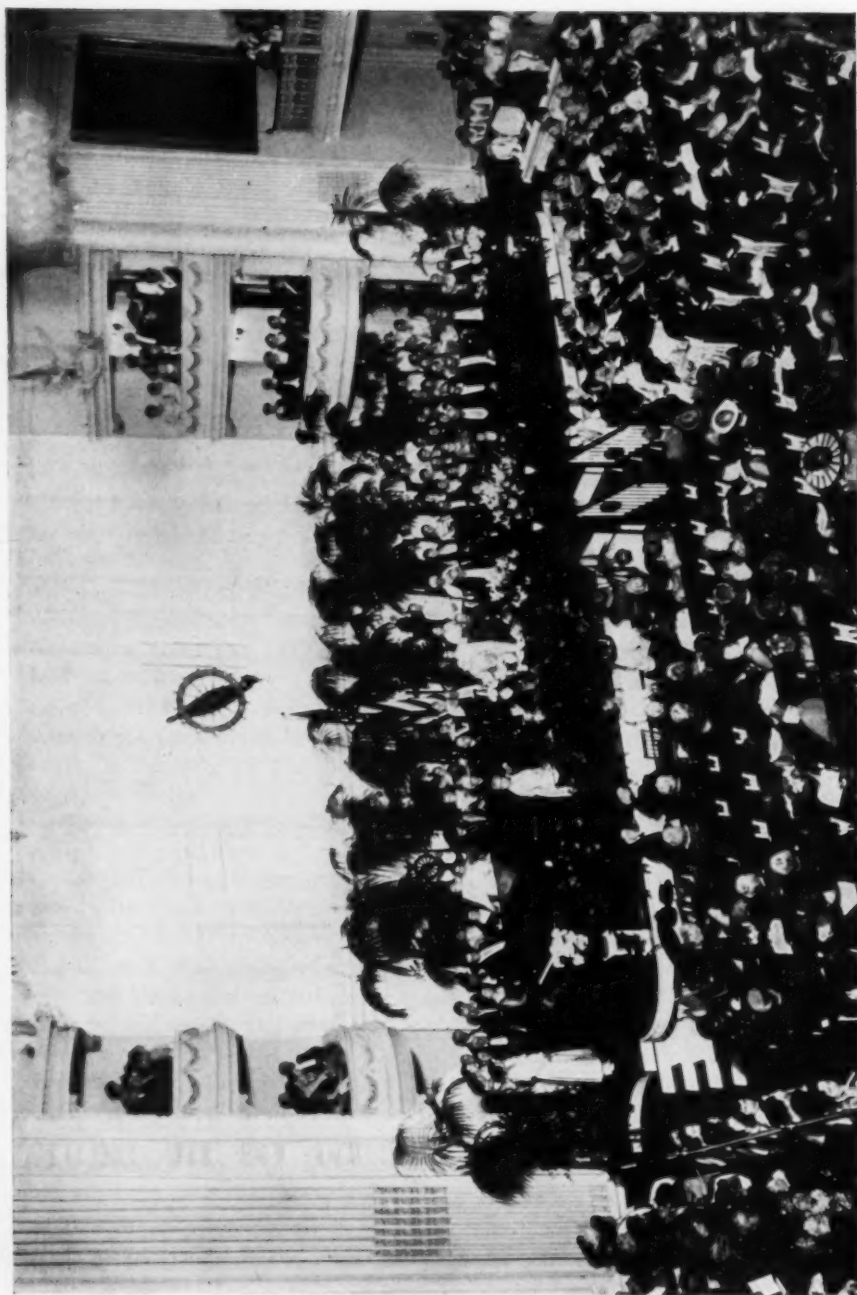
Miss Grace M. Pierce, the Registrar General, stated that during her seven years of service in that office she had verified, signed and approved the application papers of 55,000 members, more than one-third of the entire membership. Eleven thousand three hundred and forty-two papers were examined last year and nearly fifteen thousand letters written in reference to them.

The report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, of Iowa, showed that the finances of the organization are in a flourishing condition. Total receipts for the year were \$210,706.07, while the disbursements came to \$118,207.28, leaving a balance of \$92,497.78. Of this amount \$57,000 was transferred to the Permanent Fund and \$5000 to the Magazine Fund which left a balance on March 31, 1920, of \$30,497.78.

Other reports were brought in by the Historian General, Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath; the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, and the Curator General, Miss Catharine Brittin Barlow.

Round after round of enthusiastic applause greeted the entrance of General John J. Pershing at the evening session. The leader of the American Expeditionary Forces in France appeared very appreciative of the sincere ovation, and made a brief speech in which he said: "The Daughters of the National Revolution compose an organization that stands for much in America to-day. No other society has so cherished and maintained the fine traditions of our ancestors. It is inspiring to all to realize what this splendid organization is doing and I am pleased to note that it is undertaking to Americanize the alien element in America which has too often failed to understand the principles on which this government is founded. There is no task more essential than this. It is not enough to say this ought to be done—all must put their shoulders to the wheel. The example set in this national meeting is bound to bear fruit in our country."

The Hon. Porter Dale, representative in Congress from Vermont, delivered an address on "The Spirit of Freedom." He said in particular that the spirit of



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood
MONDAY EVENING SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, AT WHICH GENERAL PERSHING, SECRETARY OF STATE COLBY AND REPRESENTATIVE FORTER DALE OF VERMONT WERE THE SPEAKERS

Liberty which came to power in the American Revolution is deathless and the world will never lose it. But this power, according to the speaker, has not completely fulfilled its destiny. Poise and wisdom are needed by Americans now and the attention of the people must be fixed on the principles which lie in the Constitution of the United States. By keeping this spirit alive it will check the unrest—only as Americans hold to that power will they be able to resist the European socialist powers which endeavor to force their old systems on this nation.

The principal address was given by the Hon. Bainbridge Colby, the new Secretary of State. As this was one of his first public addresses since his appointment, great interest was manifested in it by the newspapers of the country. The Secretary declared that no work was more important than that of patriotic education. "There is a limit to the extent a nation can assimilate immigration," he said,

Although there may be no limit to its hospitality, there is a limit to its national assimilative power. The test is ethnic and geographic unity. Unless efforts to mould the conglomerate mass of aliens into sound Americans are effected, we have reached the limit of our national assimilative power to impress upon the new citizens the significance of our institutions, the meaning of our history, the character of duties when they become members of the body politic.

One of the most important parts of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to keep alive the glorious past. The great examples of the past should be studied and treasured. The friendly haze of time and distance adds to the impressive altitude of those figures. Your Society refreshes our vision of these great figures.

We must see in our national life that sound partisanship does not degenerate into black faction—the struggle of parties must not dissolve into passion. Never was there a time in the world that calls for broader vision or a more generous spirit. America has given her pledge to the world and the world waits patiently and confidently for its redemption. The great ideals of America are to guide efforts in the service of mankind.

I deplore the easy vicious tendency to denunciation of public servants. Let me remind you, students of history, that Washington was denounced as a man without principle after his monumental services as General and President, and a little later Lincoln was denounced by a prominent paper as a man whose dishonesty was susceptible of serious deception.

I regret the ebullitions of national weaknesses. We must fight against them and cultivate superiority to the basest partisan instincts. We must serve our country regardless of party considerations.

One unexpected gift of a copy of the Houdin bust of Washington from the government of France was presented through a letter from the French ambassador, Jules Jusserand, whose absence from Washington prevented his attending that session of Congress. The Ambassador wrote that the Daughters of the American Revolution had won the lasting gratitude of France by restoring Tilloloy and adopting many French orphans who will live to repay their benefactors. The Ambassador also presented two Sevres vases to be placed in the Hall and expressed the hope that in happy as in gloomy days France and America may go hand in hand in reciprocal sympathy.

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in the June Magazine.)





NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ELECTED AT THE TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



MARKED executive ability, thorough knowledge of the organization, and records of notable services for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution distinguish the women elected to national office by the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress. The best traditions of the National Society are upheld in these new leaders, representing, as they do, practically every section of the country, and under whose strong and able management the progress and good of the organization will be continued.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Waterford, Conn., is the

first President General of the National Society from New England. She has the distinction of being among the few Presidents General elected without any opposing candidate for that office, and was nominated by acclamation. Mrs. Minor has already served the Society in a great many important posi-

tions, and comes to its highest office richly endowed with a comprehensive understanding of the purposes, needs, and problems of organization and its relations to the national life as well.

Mrs. Minor entered the Society through virtue of an illustrious line of Revolutionary ancestors which includes James Rogers, one of the first



Copyright, Champlain Studios, N. Y.

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

settlers of New London, Conn., and Major James Chapman who was killed in the Battle of White Plains. She is also descended from the noted Baldwin, Beckwith, Holt, Hempstead, Avery, and Pierrepont families of Connecticut. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Minor was born and has lived all her life in that section of her state (Waterford and East Lyme) where her Colonial ancestors settled and resided for many generations.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London, Conn., the second oldest in that state, recruited Mrs. Minor for the Society in the early days of its existence. Her chapter record was a splendid one and she served as its regent from 1909 to 1913. The state then called upon her for service and she became State Vice Regent. During this period Mrs. Minor was instrumental in the publication by the Connecticut Daughters of the widely known "Guida," "Guide to the United States for the Immigrant," which, printed in four languages, ran through several editions. She also



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, Washington Studios
MRS. SELDEN P. SPENCER
CHAPLAIN GENERAL

secured an appropriation from the Connecticut Legislature for the copying of pension records of Connecticut Revolutionary soldiers on file in the Pension Office at Washington.

In 1914 Mrs. Minor was elected Vice President General from Connecticut and served for two terms, at both elections receiving the highest majorities. She was appointed in 1917 by the President Gen-

eral, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, national chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee, and under her able management the MAGAZINE developed and prospered.

Mrs. Minor has been prominent in the civic life of her state. She served as a member of the Committee on Delinquent Women of the Connecticut Prison Association which obtained legislative action for the establishment of a State Reformatory for Women and was later appointed by the governor one of its board of directors. Mrs. Minor was also connected with the directorate of the Connecticut State Farm for Women—

an admirable institution which has done valuable reclamation work.

The daughter of a notable American minister, the Rev. James H. Brookes, D.D., of St. Louis, Missouri, Mrs. Susan Brookes Spencer, the new Chaplain General, is well fitted for the duties of that office. Mrs. Spencer, who is the wife of United States Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri, has for several seasons conducted

a Bible Study Class in Washington which has numbered many nationally known women in its membership. In St. Louis Mrs. Spencer held similar Bible classes in connection with the local Young Woman's Christian Association of which she was one of the directors. Selden Palmer Spencer, Jr., her second son, is a missionary in China under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Mrs. Spencer's work with the Daughters of the American Revolution has been chiefly identified with the St. Louis Chapter and she was included on many important committees. Since coming to Washington she has been appointed the chairman of the membership



Copyright, Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

committee of the Congressional Club.

Mrs. Spencer was born in St. Louis, Mo., and was educated at private schools and at Lindernwood College. Her father was pastor of the Washington and Compton Church for more than a generation and was a man of world-wide reputation as a student of the Bible and religious teacher. Her mother was Susan Wade Oliver of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Closely identified with leading civic and patriotic societies of New York State, Mrs. John Francis Yawger brings a wealth of experience to the office of Recording Secretary General. Mrs. Yawger has done exceptional service for the Society as the National Chairman for the Preservation of Historic Sites and was for twelve years Recording Secretary of the New York State Daughters. Other positions which she has held are: General Federation Secretary, New York State Federation of Women's Club, Past President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Past President, New York City Colony of the

National Society New England Women; Vice President, National Society Patriotic Women of America, Vice President, Minerva Club, Vice President, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Historian Woman's Forum. In addition, Mrs. Yawger is a member of the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, Washington Head-

quarters Association, and various local committees for Post War Reconstruction and Prison Reform work.

Of distinguished Colonial ancestry Mrs. Yawger, who was born in Albany, N. Y., and educated at the Albany Female Academy and Packer Collegiate Institution of Brooklyn, is a direct descendant of Philip Sherman who, with Roger Williams, settled Providence, R. I., and of Daniel Turner, one of the founders of New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger of the District of Columbia, the Organizing Secretary General, began her career of service in the Daughters of the American Revolution as the personal page of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and served in that capacity during Mrs. Scott's entire



MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE
HISTORIAN GENERAL

term as President General. Mrs. Hanger has acquired a wide insight into matters pertaining to the Society and has rapidly advanced in leadership both in the District of Columbia and nationally. She was Regent of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of Washington, and successively State Vice Regent and Vice President General from the District of Colum-

bia. During the war Mrs. Hanger worked indefatigably as the Director of the Eastern Division of War Relief Service and was Chairman of the Committee on National Service Schools which directed the sending of many young women to be trained for war service at these schools. She also acted as Director of the Eastern Division of the Americanization Committee, as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and as a member of various standing and congressional committees.

The American Navy gives a member to the National Board of Management in Mrs. James S. Phillips, wife of Rear Admiral Phillips, U.S.N., of Shepherdstown, West Va., who is serving as Registrar General. Mrs. Phillips was

brought into the Society during its first years by Miss Eugenia Washington, and she was one of the charter members of the famous Mary Washington Chapter of the National Capital. She was also a member of the First Continental Congress. During an absence of twenty-five years in foreign lands, on account of her

husband's naval duties, Mrs. Phillips kept up her membership in the Society. Upon her husband's retirement from the Navy, they went to Shepherdstown, Mrs. Phillips' old home. There was no chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the town, so Mrs. Phillips organized the Pack Horse Ford Chapter with a membership of ninety women. Later she became State Vice Regent of West Virginia and was a leader in the war service of the Society in that state.

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, the Treasurer General, of Tidioute, Pa., is one of the most widely known business women in the United States, and has a high reputation for executive ability. Upon the death of her husband in 1902, an eminent banker, Mrs. Hunter took over the entire management of his estate and directed not only the banking business, but lumber, manufactur-



MISS LILLIAN MAY WILSON
REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ing, and other interests as well. This practical training in financial affairs has given her an experience that will be a decided asset in her new position.

Mrs. Hunter has among her Colonial ancestors Captain John Oliver, of Athol, Mass., Jonathan Willson, of Shoreham, Vt., and the intrepid patriot Rev. James Hum-

phrey, first pastor of Athol, who in those troublous times preached to his flock with his gun at his side.

Mrs. Hunter, who was born in Cuba, N. Y., is the daughter of James Lafayette and Seraph Oliver Acomb. She is a graduate of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and is a member of the Kappa Gamma Sorority. Keenly interested in the educational problem, Mrs. Hunter has been a member of the School Board in Tidioute and was chairman of its building committee and directed the construction of a large school building.

For the last fifteen years Mrs. Hunter has been actively interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution and has rarely missed attending a Continental Congress. Graduating from the post of Vice Regent, she became Regent of the Tidioute Chapter,

and capably filled that office for nine years. As a member of the National Committee on the Revision of the Constitution she gave valuable aid.

A Daughter of the American Revolution from North Carolina, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane of Concord, has been given the post of Historian General of the National Society and she brings to the task years of experience in responsible positions. Miss

Coltrane was president of the National College Woman's Sorority, Kappa Delta, for three years and was also business manager of its magazine, treasurer, and later president. During the war Miss Coltrane worked in the War Risk Insurance Bureau and assisted in organizing the Red Cross in her county.

Miss Coltrane was a charter member of the Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter of Concord, organized in 1914, and its first Secretary and later Regent. While regent she was elected to the office of State Recording Secretary which she held until the past Congress.

Of French Huguenot descent, her ancestors, Bartholomew Dupuy and his wife, Susanna La Villian, settled in Vir-



MRS. GEORGE W. WHITE
CURATOR GENERAL

ginia in 1700. Miss Coltrane qualifies for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution by descent from Colonel Beverly Winslow of Virginia, her great-great-grandfather. The noteworthy Colonial services of Major General Smith, Major Robert Beverly, and Captain Beverly of Spottsylvania County, Va., admitted Miss Coltrane to the Society of Colonial

Dames, and she is also a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy through the services of her own father.

A yearly report to the Smithsonian Institution is required by the Federal charter held by the National Society, and the compiling of this work has been placed in the hands of Miss Lillian May Wilson, of Pleasant Plains, Iowa, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. Miss Wilson is a trained genealogist and has written for publication a number of articles based on genealogical research and is at present supervising the compiling of a genealogy of the Farwell family.

Although a member of the Deborah Avery Chapter for the past twelve

years, Miss Wilson has lived in Chicago. Recently she graduated from the University of Chicago, and since has obtained a Master's degree from that institution.

Miss Wilson is of New England and Virginia ancestry and is the daughter of Nelson Turner Wilson and Mary Payne Wilson. Among her Colonial ancestors are Henry Wilson, of Dedham, Mass., and Roger Williams. Other ancestral lines show descent from the Metcalf, Chapin, Fairbanks, Adams, and other Massachusetts families and from the Jones family of Virginia. Through her mother she is descended from the Payne, Huntington, Graham and other Connecticut families and from the Almy, Sayles, and Green families of Rhode Island.

The rapidly increasing collection of Colonial and other relics in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall have a faithful guardian in Mrs. George W. White of Mississippi and the District of Columbia, the Curator General. Mrs. White has long been interested in preserving the valuable evidences of



Photo—Bachrach

MRS. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON
LIBRARIAN GENERAL

America's historic past. She is the wife of the Honorable George Whitney White, president of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C., who was several years chairman of the advisory committee of the National Society.

Mrs. White joined the Holly Springs Chapter in Mississippi on November 23, 1911, and has represented her chapter in the Congress ever since. She has

also served on the Auditing, Credential, and Reception Committees, and has had experience in public service as president of the Young Woman's Christian Home of Washington and in the American Red Cross and Needlework Guild, and also as a member of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. White was born in Macon, Mo., the daughter of Mary Sophia Brush of Connecticut and John Thomas Clement of the District of Columbia. While a child she came with her parents to Washington in which city she has since resided and her home is one of the social centres of the National Capital.

After four years' notable service as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Boston has become Librarian General and has under her care the Library at Memorial Continental Hall with its valuable collection of books dealing with genealogical and historical subjects.

Since 1903 Mrs. Ellison has been an

active member of the Society and a delegate to the Continental Congress since 1904. She became affiliated with the Old South Chapter of Boston. She first held the office of Chapter Historian, and was Chapter Regent until elected State Regent in 1916. During the World War, Mrs. Ellison gave valuable service as Chairman of the Northern Division of the National War Relief Service Committee, also as State Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Massachusetts Daughters, and in addition was a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, Massachusetts Division, and of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of



MRS. LILY TYSON ELLIOTT
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ellison is a native of Massachusetts and a descendant in seven lines from Revolutionary ancestors who were noted for their patriotism and devotion to duty. Through descent from John and Priscilla Alden, Mrs. Ellison became a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. She belongs to the Council of the New England

Historic Genealogic Society and is a member of the Castilian Club, Daughters of Massachusetts, the Woman's Charity Club of Boston, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Belmont Woman's Club.

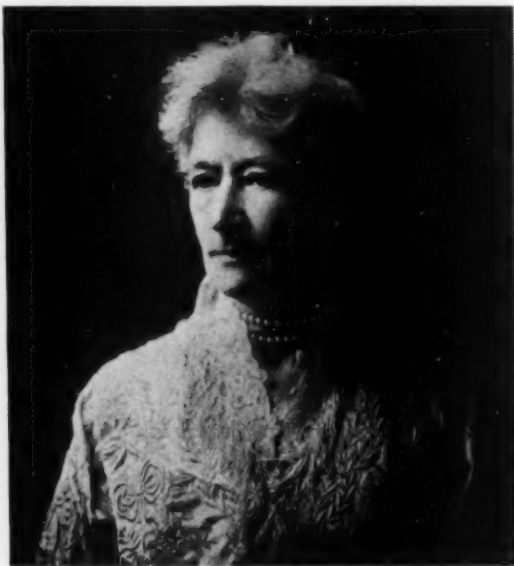
The newly elected Corresponding Secretary General is Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Elliott is of distinguished Maryland and Virginia ancestry and is a leader in the social and club life of Baltimore. For many years she was Regent of the Maryland Line Chapter of that city, and State Regent of Maryland for the past two years. She brings to her new office much experience and a wide knowledge of patriotic work. The war work of the Maryland Daughters under Mrs. Elliott's State Regency won

recognition in the annals of the Society.

Mrs. Elliott is the widow of A. Marshall Elliott, who held the chair of Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins University. Her parents were Harriet Jolliffe and James Elliott Tyson, of Ellicott City, Maryland, and she to-day resides at the beautiful

Colonial homestead, "Warwick," of the celebrated Tyson family. Some of the most successful affairs given for the benefit of charitable organizations and the National Red Cross have taken place at her country seat which is famed for her rose gardens.

Mrs. Elliott is a great-great-granddaughter of Andrew Elliott who, with Major L'Enfant, the cele-



Copyright, Clinedinst Studio, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JAMES SPILMAN PHILLIPS
REGISTRAR GENERAL

brated French engineer, laid out the plans for the city of Washington. Ellicott City, Maryland, is named in honor of her distinguished ancestor.

Just before this magazine went to press came the announcement of the election of the following seven Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Cassius C. Cot-

tle, of California; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York; Mrs. Henry McCleary, of Washington; Mrs. James T. Morris, of Minnesota; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, of Ohio; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, of Iowa.

A detailed sketch of these newly-elected officers will be printed in the June issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.



Copyright, Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

MRS. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER
TREASURER GENERAL



AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES IN FRANCE

By Lelia Montague Barnett

Mrs. Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, has written this article especially for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Mrs. Barnett presents valuable information supplied her by Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Pierce, Chief of the Graves Registration Service, War Department. The illustrations are reproductions of photographs taken by the U. S. Signal Corps.—EDITOR.



WHEN I went over the battlefields of France in November, 1918, less than a week after the Armistice, I tried to visit as many cemeteries as possible, and to see for myself just what had been done with our dead. It is impossible to describe with what emotion I went from grave to grave, finding here and there some dear familiar name, some lad who a few months before had been one of my own household, some earnest young corporal or sergeant—the enlisted men who had thrilled me with pride as I saw them in their wonderful preparation and superb youth and strength at Quantico, and I could only “look upward, standing mute, salute!”

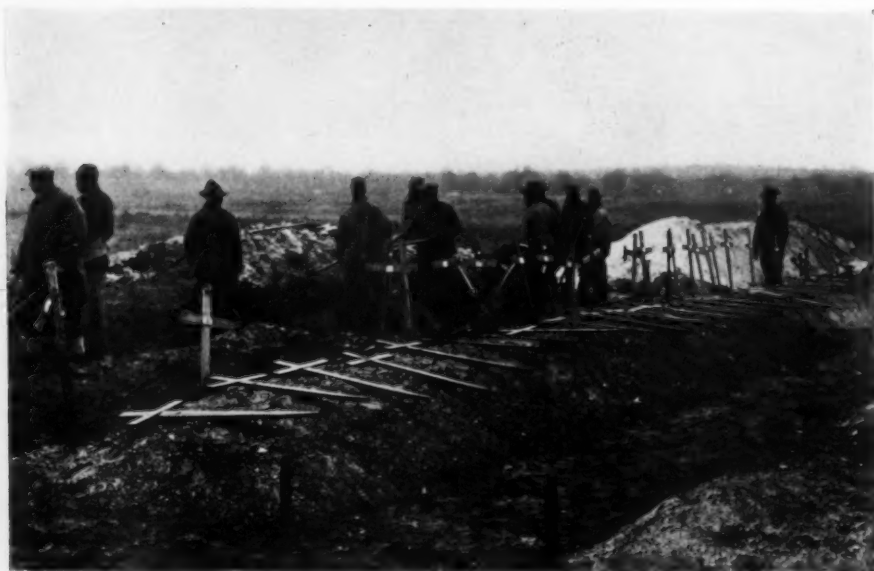
Has our country done all that it could to repay the supreme sacrifice of its sons who lie interred in a foreign land? That is what the mothers are asking today, and a great cry has arisen: “Where is his grave?” “Will they bring him back to me?”

Those who wish full information as to how to proceed to secure their loved one's remains, which will be returned at government expense, should write to

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Pierce, Graves Registration Service, War Department, Washington, D. C. He will willingly answer all questions. He has a working force at present of some two hundred and fifty clerks, and about twenty-five are stationed in the Paris office of the service.

The Graves Registration Service, or the “G. R. S.,” as it is familiarly known, was organized immediately following our participation in the war and placed under the direction of the Quartermaster General's Department on May 31, 1917. Colonel Pierce, a retired chaplain and the chief specialist in mortuary affairs of the army, was called back into active service and placed in charge. This appointment gave him not only the command of the new division, but made him also general superintendent of all American military cemeteries in France.

On August 7, 1917, the completed plans of the General Staff for the organization of the G. R. S. Units were published, and Colonel Pierce began the recruiting of the first Unit from his Philadelphia home. Each Unit comprised



FILLING IN THE GRAVES AT FÈRE-EN-TARDENOIS CEMETERY, FÈRE EN-TARDENOIS, FRANCE
A DETAIL OF CO. A, 321ST LABOR BATTALION, IS HERE SHOWN AT WORK FILLING THE TRENCHES IN WHICH AMERICAN DEAD ARE BEING BURIED. THE BODIES ARE BEING TRANSFERRED FROM THE FIELD GRAVES IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN INTERRED BY THE REGIMENTAL BURIAL SQUADS

two officers and fifty enlisted men. Pending the establishment of the permanent organization a temporary Burial Department was organized by the army in France under the direction of the division along lines suggested by British experience. Later, the Burial Department was merged with the Graves Registration Service.

To the Graves Registration Service was assigned all duties connected with the keeping of records, moving the dead, upkeep of cemeteries, and furnishing information to relatives. The first units of the service that went to France often worked under heavy shellfire, and it is due in large measure to the heroic conduct of these men that temporary cemeteries were established and proper burial given to the fallen. Citations for heroism for members of the units were most frequent and one incident in particular deserves special mention.

General Pershing sent the following letter of recommendation of the work and conduct of the members of the Headquarters Advance Group No. 1, Graves Registration Service, in which he describes the work performed by these men under heavy shellfire and gas on April 20, 1918, at Mandres:

On April 20th, 2d Lieut. Homer McCormick and his group arrived at Mandres and began their work under heavy shellfire and gas, although troops were in dugouts, these men immediately went to the cemetery, and in order to preserve records and locations, repaired and erected new crosses as fast as the old ones were blown down. They also completed the extension to the cemetery, this work occupying a period of one and a half hours, during which time shells were falling continually and they were subjected to mustard gas. They gathered many bodies which had been first in the hands of the Germans, and were later retaken by American counter attacks. Identification was especially difficult, all papers and tags being removed, and most of the bodies being in a terrible condition and beyond recognition.

During the progress of an engagement the men killed in action were, of necessity, buried where they fell. This meant that at the close of the war the graves of American dead were scattered over wide areas, often miles from railroads or even wagon roads—many in inaccessible and obscure places. Even with the most explicit directions and maps it would have been next to impossible for relatives to have located such

graves after the war. Therefore, the policy was early adopted of gradually gathering the American dead in large cemeteries where the graves could be properly identified, cared for, and be readily accessible to relatives and friends.

The first offices for the dead were usually performed by the chaplains and men of the combat forces. As the burial parties in a regimental sector were composed of men of the regiments who were caring for their own comrades, this meant special attention and the assurance that, as far as possible, all received a decent and a Christian burial.

Immediately before an engagement a detail of officers and men was assigned to the regimental chaplain to act as the

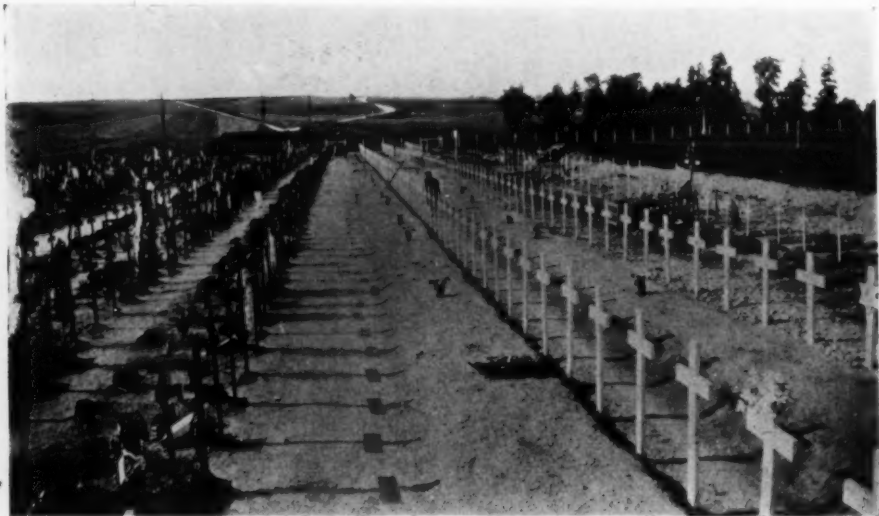


TYPE OF SOLITARY GRAVE AND MARKING USED
FLAGS ARE PLACED ON MANY SEPARATE GRAVES

burial party for the regiment. The burial party led by the chaplain, followed closely behind the attacking battalions. Its express duty was to collect, identify, bury the dead, and to properly mark the graves. Soldiers of Jewish faith have the distinguishing design of a six-pointed star built around the cross. The work was of an extremely hazardous nature and entailed as much personal risk as in the first line battalions, espe-

cially in general attack, when the enemy, failing to locate front-line positions, deluged back areas with high explosives and gas. Many chaplains and others received decorations in testimony of valor displayed while under fire on burial party duty.

Small cemeteries were established near definite landmarks, such as roads, houses, clumps of trees, in order to simplify subsequent location of graves. Frequently, heavy shellfire made it necessary to dig the grave close to the spot where the man had fallen. In order to obviate possible mistakes a strict order was issued that all removals of bodies, identification, and reburials must be done in the presence



IN THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT COMMERCY ON THE MEUSE, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GRAVES ARE INTERMINGLED

of at least one officer. Every care was taken to carefully mark the grave and to record the location. One of his identification tags was buried with the body and the other was fastened securely to the cross above the grave. The chaplain plotted the location of each grave on a map, and an accurate description of prominent landmarks with their distances and directions was preserved. Photographs were made of the graves when possible.

Many soldiers lost their two aluminum identification disks, which, according to regulation, should have been worn around the neck. The loss of these disks intensified the difficulty in identification. In these cases, however, after every possible means had been exhausted, the words "Unknown Soldier" or "Unknown Marine" were printed on the grave and such records as they had were carefully filed in the event of further clues developing.

On the battle front space was chosen

by American commanding officers for emergency cemeteries and the legal formalities with the French government arranged afterwards. Every courtesy was shown by the French in this regard, and tenderness for the American dead has distinguished the demeanor of the French people.

After each soldier was buried, an individual report giving all the facts of burial was immediately made out and forwarded through various official channels to the Graves Registration Service in Paris and Washington where the information was carefully indexed for future use. The Paris office of the Graves' Registration Service will be kept open indefinitely to facilitate the visits of relatives to the soldiers' graves.

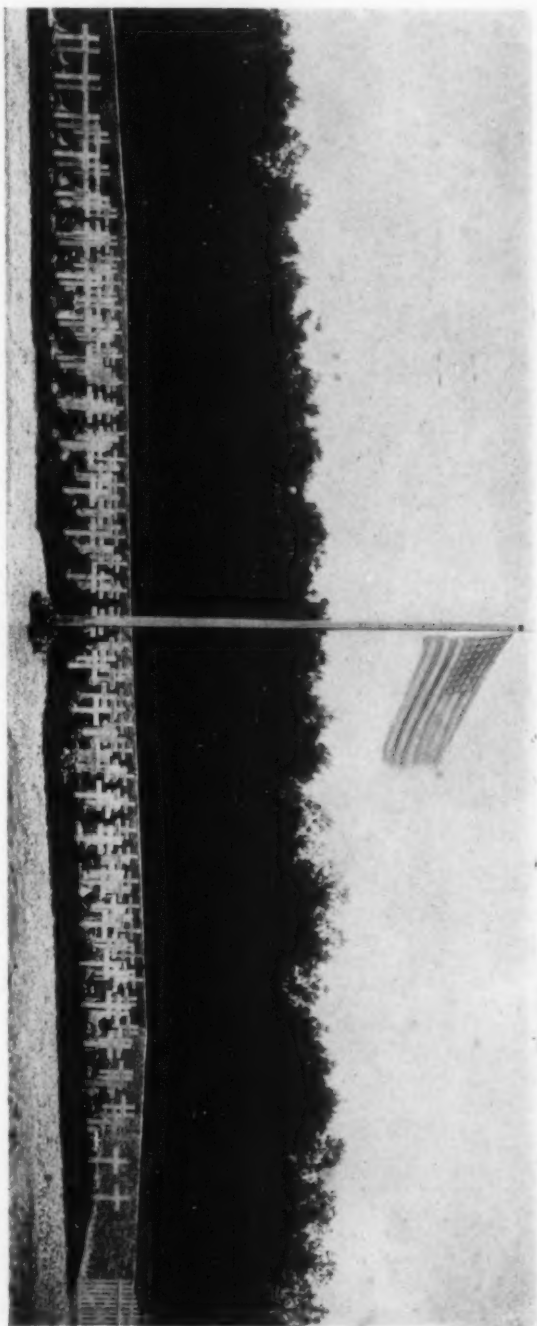
I was fortunate enough to obtain interesting details of the work carried on by the burial parties in the Belleau Wood sector where so many gallant Marines fell, as well as hundreds of brave soldiers of the American army.

In this sector the fighting was long continued and heavy, and the burial parties found their task an extremely difficult one. In the first place, for more than a month, no living person, no matter what his mission, was safe above ground within five miles of the German lines, because of the activity of enemy observers in balloons and other aircraft.

The number of troops to hold the line in that sector was not adequate and the regiments were spread out to cover the utmost amount of front, thus widely separating the units of the regiments. Yet, despite the almost impossible task, the burying of the dead was done with the utmost care and thoroughness, and the proof is shown in the relatively small percentage of "missing" among our forces. Parties of brave men would crawl across bullet-swept spaces right up to German machine guns in order to rescue the wounded and to bury their comrades; crosses would be made out of boughs of trees, or the picturesque soldier cross of a bayonet lashed to a rifle.

After the tide of battle swept by, the first care was to locate scattered graves

A TYPE OF CONCENTRATION CEMETERY NEAR A BATTLEFIELD
THESE GRAVES MAY EVENTUALLY BE MOVED TO FINAL RESTING PLACES AT HOME OR AT SURESNES, FRANCE



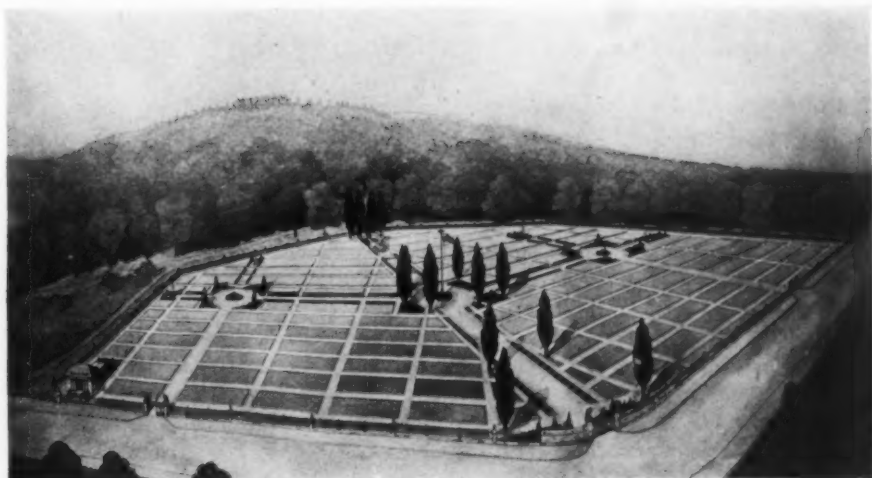


A PART OF CEMETERY NO. 18, BOIS DE CLEREMBAUTS
BURIED WHERE THEY FELL. ROUGH NEW-MADE GRAVES SINCE CHANGED TO PERMANENT RESTING PLACES

and to mark them permanently. As soon as the Germans withdrew from the Rheims-Soissons salient the work was begun. The war was still going on and neither men nor transportation were available on a large scale, therefore numbers of small cemeteries were placed at various points in the sector so the bodies could be borne the short distances by hand. To show the immensity of this work more than 1200 burial places were established in France during the war for the American dead, under the control of the Graves Registration Service, and more than four thousand men assigned to the field duty.

In these small cemeteries the graves

were under the immediate supervision of the American authorities, and proper care was given to them until the time came to remove the bodies to the permanent cemeteries to be established later. Each cemetery was given a name and a number, and each grave numbered separately. Then, as now in the permanent cemetery, each grave was marked with a white cross bearing the man's name in black old English lettering, above which was placed the original identification tag, wired on securely. No distinction was made between officers and men, each grave being the exact counterpart of the other. So rigidly was this policy adhered to that the rule was made forbidding the



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CEMETERY AT SURESNE, NEAR PARIS
THE TRIANGLE TO THE LEFT IS ALREADY IN USE; THE BALANCE IS TO BE ADDED WHEN SECURED FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT



PLACING BODY IN TRENCH, AT SAME TIME PLACING TEMPORARY MARKER WITH I. D. TAG AFFIXED
TO MAKE SURE OF IDENTIFICATION UNTIL CROSSES ARE ERECTED

placing of flowers on the graves unless enough was supplied for all.

In our cemeteries in France one of the outstanding features is the tall white flag-pole carrying the Stars and Stripes at its peak. This flag is visible for miles from the surrounding countryside. Coming from Château-Thierry, the first view of the cemetery is obtained where the road crosses a high hill, and at the distance of three miles the cemetery presents the appearance of a patch of snow with its "Crosses, row on row," against the green forestry of Belleau Wood.

To give an idea of the size of American cemeteries in France the following statistics are illuminating:

<i>Cemetery</i>	<i>Département</i>	<i>No. of burials</i>
Alleray	Saône et Loire	495
Bazcilles	Vosges	695
Belleau Wood	Aisne	2,045
Bony	Aisne	1,766
Chaumont	Haute Marne	540
Fismes	Marne	1,712
Lambezellec	Finistère	1,740
Le Mans	Sarthe	855
Libourne	Ardennes	744
Ploisy	Aisne	1,954
Romagne sous Montfaucon	Meuse	23,061
Seringes et Nesles	Aisne	5,792
Thiaucourt	Meurthe et Moselle	4,233

Every piece of available lumber was salvaged and used for crosses and for coffins. Old barracks were torn down and German prisoners set to work to make the rough boxes and the sacred markings for American graves. Let no one resent the crudity of these caskets—they are more glorious than the most magnificent sarcophagus could ever be.

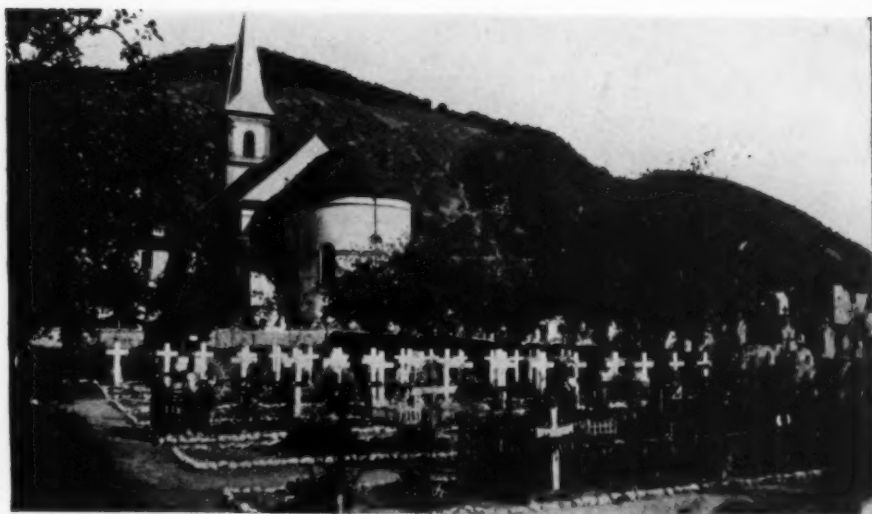
It is interesting to note that the Marine Topographical Detachment sent a party of two officers and two men to map Belleau Wood. Every foot of the ground was traversed and during the eight days spent in that tangled and shell-wrecked forest they found only four battle graves of

American soldiers which were missed by searching parties. Each of the four graves was marked by a colored disk of cardboard, one-quarter of the disk being stars on a blue background, and the remaining three-quarters displayed the red and white stripes; the aluminum identification disks were there also, dangling from a rustic cross.

The topographical party also found at least a dozen shallow graves of Germans in Belleau Wood. The wild boar, while foraging through the underbrush, had uprooted the German bodies and nothing was left of the Boche save bones, shoes, and the metal accoutrements of their uniforms.

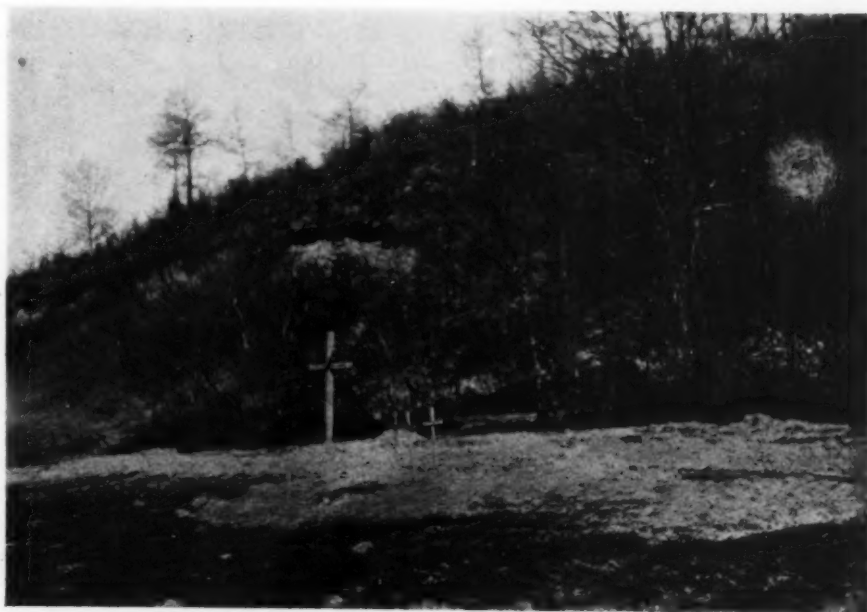
As zones of fighting were abandoned the Graves Registration Units began their work of searching for and assembling the dead. Each unit was flung out in skirmish formation and was required to pass over every square inch of ground. Every crevasse was investigated and every shell hole, which was partially filled up, was opened in the search. All unmarked graves and all that were marked "Unknown," were opened and further efforts made to identify them. Sometimes identification has been established through finding the manufacturer's name on the woven strap of the soldier's shoes, or some peculiar coin or trinket in the pockets of the uniform, or even by reason of the marked leggings which he had borrowed from a comrade and which bore that comrade's name.

To demonstrate this care in identification I have some personal testimony to offer. In the Bois de Belleau on November 15, 1918, I found in a grave from which a body had just been removed a letter to those "at home," and a small Testament. I wrote to the brother and received a wonderful letter in reply.



AMERICAN CEMETERY AT KRUTH

EVEN IN ALSACE OUR GRAVES ARE CARED FOR AND PROTECTED. THE FRENCH GRAVES HAVE HEAD WREATHS AND IRON MARKINGS, ACCORDING TO THE USUAL FRENCH CUSTOM



CEMETERY WHERE MEMBERS OF THE LOST BATTALION WERE INTERRED



ARGONNE CEMETERY, SHOWING G. R. S. PERSONNEL STENCILLING INSCRIPTIONS ON CROSSES

The dead boy had promised his mother to carry that Bible until death and he had "kept the Faith."

The Graves Registration Service has disinterred the bodies from isolated graves with the utmost care and tenderness and carried them to concentration cemeteries. The usual method is to place the body when exhumed on soft burlap laid upon the ground, then another wrapping is placed around this, and securely tied. The body is then ready to be laid in its coffin.

The government has done everything humanly possible to dissipate the great fear of American mothers that should they have their sons' bodies returned to this country, mistakes in identification might occur. Every precaution has been taken to guard against such a contingency.

Another duty of the Graves Registration Service was to notify the near-

est of kin of the death of their soldier boy. Despite the urgency of the work this notification was "humanized," and although the numbers sent were so great as to require the use of form letters, yet a touch of sympathy kept them from being entirely official and gave the very information most craved.

That these letters were appreciated is evidenced by the replies. One such reply, which I shall quote here, shows the heroism of the mother as well as of the son.

Your kind and sympathetic letter in regard to my son's death, burial and grave location was received yesterday. Your letter is a great support to me * * * * * My son was all I had—he and I were pals. I am enclosing a check for ten dollars, and ask you to place such flowers on his grave as you can. I would like a lily if you can get one (he always bought a lily for my birthday on April 12th). If you have any money left, use it for the graves of some of the boys who have no mothers to send checks * * * * * Will you



CARRYING CROSSES TO ROMAGNE CEMETERY



GERMAN PRISONERS PAINTING CROSSES

please put a card on the flowers for Memorial Day, saying that they are from Dad and Mother.

The Graves Registration Service is arranging a large national cemetery at Suresne near Paris. This will be divided into the Bois-de-Belleau sector, the Marne, the Argonne, Soisson, and others. A Fine Arts Commission has made the plans for the cemetery which will be kept in perpetuity by the United States Government as are Arlington and other American National Cemeteries.

To December 1, 1919, 75,636 graves of American dead were registered, distributed over eight countries of Europe. Cards were sent out to the next of kin requesting their desires as to the disposal of the bodies. The answers came back as follows:

Requests for return to United States, 43,909; requests for retention in Europe, 19,499; requests for reburial in other countries than the United States, 300.

To the relatives who desire their dear ones brought back and interred in this country I counsel coöperation with

the Graves Registration Service. Knowledge, honesty of purpose, and skilled organization are at work, and reports by individuals of cases of neglect should be discounted.

For instance, I know of one cemetery at Fleville which was flooded and the crosses from the graves floated on the water. It was a scene of utter desolation, and alarming reports could easily have been made about it. The men of the G. R. S. built a dam, drained the field, removed the bodies with great care, and reburied them on higher ground. They salvaged old gasoline pumps to do this work, and waded breast deep in water for days and nights, but they *saved the bodies*.

I think if my boy, who saw service with the 5th Marines overseas, had gone from me, I would have asked the wise and skilled men in charge of this last duty to our dead to have had his remains cremated. The thought at first comes as a shock—but, after all, does not the burial service say, "Ashes to ashes," as well as "dust to dust"?



TE MORITURI SALUTAMUS

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

Aye, leave them where they fell,
That brave and gallant band,
Who brought their youth across the sea,
To save another land.

No foreign land was France erst held;
Our forefathers have told
How brave French hearts came o'er
the sea
To us, in days of old.

Oh, give "Old Glory" to the breeze,
Which swept, at their behest
Above those gallant, brave young
heads;—

Leave God to do the rest.

We gave to France our bravest, best,
The old, but simple story,
Oh, leave them where they sleep at rest,
Beneath their crowns of Glory!



A GRANDMOTHER AMONG WOMEN'S CLUBS

By Anna Phillips See

WE discovered it in a quaint little seaport tucked away in a corner of the Maine coast. Never had two women enamored of the antique stumbled on anything more interesting or in a more perfect state of preservation. It was not a pink lustre tea set, a Queen Anne chair, or a century-old London umbrella with silver ribs and an ivory handle, though Wiscasset contains more of such treasures than any one place has a right to possess. Our find was a "Female" club one hundred and eleven years old, organized by women who carried foot-stoves to the unheated church, who cooked at the fireplace, who read by candle light; a real live club, still doing business according to the constitution adopted by its charter members. A woman's club in the year 1805! The idea fascinated us. We did not, however, feel the real thrill

until we learned that "The Female Charitable Society of Wiscasset" is one of the very oldest of woman's clubs in the United States.

The ancient port is a fitting home for this grandmother among clubs, for here the clock of commerce stopped more than a century ago. Unlike Rockland on the east and Bath, next-door neighbor on the west, Wiscasset has not been awakened by the present demand for vessels of all kinds; it still sleeps peacefully on. The old mansions with their beautiful doorways; the

powder-house and fort, witnesses to the troublous times of the War of 1812; the many piers rotting beneath the tide of the Sheepscot, all breathe of a long-vanished prosperity. The benevolent women, who lived in the lovely old houses under the elms are long dead, but the society they founded lives to perpetuate their memory.



JUDGE SILAS LEE
HUSBAND OF "TEMPE" LEE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR MAINE, 1805. FROM A ST. MEMIN
ENGRAVING OWNED BY THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART

Some delving among dusty records, some talk with antiquarians versed in the history of the seaport, acquainted us with the personality of the charter members of the club and the life of the period. In 1805 times were prosperous in Wiscasset; the shipping, which sailed all seas, brought to the owners great returns and made the place the wealthiest of its size in New England. The people lived richly, even extravagantly, and what more fitting than that charitable women should remember their less fortunate sisters in the community? Those who signed the original articles of the organization agreed to join themselves into a "society" by the name of the "Female Charitable Society." To quote from the yellowed pages of folio I:

The first meeting of a female society—was held at Judge Lee's the 18th day of November, 1805, 30 ladies were present and admitted as members—seventy-eight dollars were subscribed.

The association was essentially modern in its constitution, for the record reads:



MRS. "TEMPE" LEE, FIRST HOSTESS

FROM THE ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWING BY C. B. FEVRET DE ST. MEMIN,
NOW OWNED BY BOWDOIN COLLEGE

And we further respectfully agree to pay to the Treasurer of said society that shall be chosen, whenever she shall require the same, the sums severally affixed to our names—

That for the due collection and management of the funds of said society and the proper government of this institution there shall be annually chosen on the third Monday of November by a majority of the members present at a meeting to be duly notified, a Presidentess, six Directresses and Treasurer and a Secretary—

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to notify all meetings—and to record all votes—and to collect all monies—and to pay the same to the Treasurer.

That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to—receive all sums paid—and to render an account thereof as often as directed—

That the Presidentess and Directresses shall have the sole management of the funds and prudentials of said Society, any four of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business—

We were present at that first meeting of the Female Charitable Society; that is, in fancy, on that November afternoon in 1805, we stepped over the threshold of the stately house on High Street where lived Judge Silas Lee, one-time member of Congress and now district attorney of Maine. Mrs. "Tempe" Lee received us cordially

with a manner that was truly genteel, for had she not mingled with the highest society while her husband was in Congress? As we greeted our hostess, we had a feeling that we had seen her before; the French coiffure, the necklace, the earrings, all were familiar. When we caught a view of her portrait over the chimney-piece, we remembered that we had met the lady in the art gallery of Bowdoin College!



MRS. SALLY SAYWARD WOOD, PRESIDENTESS, 1805-1810
FROM A PICTURE ENLARGED FROM A DAGUERRETYPE AND OWNED
BY THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

After our introduction to the thirty richly dressed women who were present, the meeting proceeded with great decorum. The balloting resulted in the election as Presidentess, of Mrs. General Wood who received twenty-three votes. We had particularly noticed Mrs. Wood because of the imposing proportions of the cap which framed her strong countenance, and had judged from her manners and the deference paid her that she was a great lady. How great she was, we did not know until a neighbor whispered all in a breath, that before her marriage to the rich Abiel Wood she had been Sally

Sayward Barrell Keating; that she had been brought up in the elegant home of her grandfather, Judge Sayward, of York, next to Sir William Pepperell, the wealthiest man in Maine, and that she had enjoyed all the social advantages of York, Kittery and Portsmouth! Moreover, and my neighbor mentioned the fact with awe, Madam Wood was an author; the first woman writer in Maine, and had just published a

book in Baltimore under the title of "Ferdinand and Elmira," a Russian story by a lady of Massachusetts, author of "Julia," "The Speculator," and "Cornelia."

The meeting adjourned and we rose with real regret, in spite of the fact that our perpendicular chairs had by this time become seats of penance. As we passed into the elm-bordered street, we turned for a farewell word with our hostess and lo! the years had rolled away and we were standing in the sunshine of a summer morning in 1919! Our interested eyes regarded the same square mansion, but it was enlarged and beautified; no longer was it the



THE "GOVERNOR SMITH HOUSE"

FORMERLY THE HOME OF JUDGE LEE, WHERE, IN 1805, THE FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED. IN THIS HOUSE BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD WROTE "ONE SUMMER"

"Lee house," but the "Governor Smith house," now occupied by the descendants of that old-time governor of Maine. Moreover, a new interest had augmented the old, for here Blanche Willis Howard, whose sister had married a son of Governor Smith wrote her romance of Wiscasset called "One Summer."

We were awake; it was 1919, yet were we haunted by the recollection of the "First woman writer in Maine!" In what connection had the sonorous name, Sally Sayward Barrell Keating Wood remained in our consciousness? Straightway there flashed through our minds the story of the "Sixteen Silver Porringers," and we had located the

first Presidentess of the Female Charitable Society. She was a personage indeed! Any author who has the heroism to make a bonfire of her seven published novels together with miscellaneous writings, when superior works of a like nature appear, is a remarkable person. We had read that this Madam Wood, on the publication of the Waverly novels, collected and destroyed all her own productions. This was hard on the author, but harder on the historian and biographer. The fiction, we imagine, could be spared, but the loss of the personal reminiscences and sketches of Colonial life was a calamity. And here is the connection between



HOME OF "PRESIDENTESS" OF THE FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY, 1919

Madam Wood and the "Sixteen Silver Porringers"—for on that story she had been brought up, so to speak, in her grandfather, Judge Sayward's house at York.

At the time of the destruction of York by the Indians, Judge Sayward's Aunt Hannah, then a child, had been carried captive to Canada. Here she was ransomed and adopted by a wealthy French woman of Quebec. The little girl was educated in a convent. When she grew up she became a nun, inherited the wealth of her patron, and was made Lady Abbess. It chanced one day that a stranger visited the convent and told the abbess that his home was in York,

Maine; whereupon she related her own story and asked for tidings of her kindred. On the man's return to York he brought with him sixteen silver porringers for his sixteen nephews and nieces. One of these became the property of Judge Sayward, and thus his beloved granddaughter Sally often ate her bread and milk from the historic bowl, while her imagination fed on the romantic tales of the early days in the Colonies. Little wonder that the historian weeps when he remembers what records were destroyed in Madam Wood's literary bonfire!

In a setting which was remarkably picturesque for a New England village



OLD BLOCKHOUSE OF FORT EDGEComb, A REMINDER OF TROUBLOUS TIMES OF 1812

of that period, the Female Charitable Society flourished. It is interesting to note that in the earliest days it received from one of the first "directresses" the gift of ticket number 3416 in the ninth class of the Amoskeag Canal Lottery. This ticket, alas, drew no prize.

In 1809, "thirty dollars were appropriated to Charitable uses, three dollars of which to be laid out in Books to be presented to the Female children, who attend the town school, as rewards."

During the troublous times of the War of 1812, it is recorded in 1814 that "at the annual meeting held at Mrs. Lee's on the first Tuesday of September a few of the members only being present, & the state of our town at that period

presenting a scene of much confusion, in consequence of an attack upon our port is in hourly expectation, & measures of defense adopting by our citizens created such alarm, so that 'twas agreed to wait the calling of another meeting without attending to any business save paying the yearly tax." Clearly the secretary shared the agitation of the times.

The organization was early incorporated under an act of the Massachusetts legislature by the name of the "Wiscasset Female Asylum" for the purpose of "relieving the wants and improving the morals of such indigent females as may appear to them objects of charity." The name "Female Asylum" was, however, never used. It was whispered to us that later in the club's



OLD POWDER HOUSE, WISCASSET, MAINE, BUILT 1813

history, the "indigent females" of the town refused aid from so public a source. The money thus accumulated was invested and to this day the society has a good balance in the bank. The funds were always safeguarded, not only by the constitution but by provisions. At one time, we read in the minutes, it was voted that all dues be paid in *cash*, and that the husbands of the officers be made personally responsible for the club monies in their wives' hands! What this implies is a matter of interesting conjecture, but it is certain that no breath of scandal has ever touched the Female Charitable Society.

It appears that the men of Wiscasset, a century ago, did not allow their wives to monopolize club privileges; they, too, had their organization founded in 1801 for fire protection, "The Wiscasset Fire Society." Doubtless there were no objections made when a hus-

band powdered his hair and donned his blue coat with brass buttons preparatory to the quarterly meeting at *his* club. The meeting was always followed by a supper, for, true to masculine ideals, the Fire Society obtained regularity of attendance by the regularity of the feasts. This society also is alive, but like its leather buckets and engine of 1803, it is a curio, whereas the Female Charitable Society still carries on the work for which it was organized.

The regular meetings of the woman's club are now held but once a year, in August, though special conferences are often called. As a matter of sentiment we attended the annual meeting and enrolled ourselves in this ancient club. As we sat in reality this time in the parlors of the "presidentess," the contrast between the stylishly gowned members and our mental picture of the club founders, added a piquant interest

to the occasion, an interest which was intensified by the thought that this very house was the home of a charter member in 1805.

Our interest deepened into a very real appreciation as we called to mind the gracious charities performed by this club during one hundred and eleven years of helpful effort.

From its foundation to the present day the society has received many gifts and disbursed them wisely, as the records bear witness. During all the changes of more than a century there has been no break or lapse of any kind in the organization and, as was de-

clared with pride at the centenary, there has been no dissension. Truly, this is in more ways than one a rare female society.

Could this grandmother among clubs see her offspring, the woman's club of to-day, the old lady would exclaim, "The child certainly favors *me!*" And she does. The modern club resembles the old charitable society in methods and constitution, as we have seen, and also in aim. That aim has broadened from the assistance of respectable indigent females into all forms of service for the sisterhood of the community.



NOTICE TO CHAPTERS

Volumes of the Lineage Book are distributed free to Chapters upon request and the payment of fifteen cents postage on each, until the edition is reduced to one hundred copies, at which time these remaining copies are retained for sale *only*. At present date Chapters are entitled to Volumes 43 to 51 *free*.

New Chapters are entitled to the volumes, but request must be made, the same as by other Chapters, before the supply of free copies is exhausted.

Prices, including mailing, on volumes for sale are as follows:

Volumes 1, 11 to 42	\$1.15 each
Volume 5	5.15
Volumes 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	3.15 each

(The supply of Volumes 2, 3, and 4 is exhausted.)

Request with remittance should be sent by an officer of the Chapter to

TREASURER GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Price on Volumes 43 to 51 to members is \$1.15 each.



DANIEL BRAY, PATRIOT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Joseph F. Folsom

MANY patriots who, in the long struggle, did less for their country's freedom than Daniel Bray are to-day more honored and sung, although he, through many perils, gathered by night the fleet of boats by which Washington crossed the icy Delaware. Even had the battle of Trenton proved a disaster for the Americans, instead of the glorious victory it actually became, the dangerous descent of the swiftly flowing river, from the mouth of the Lehigh to Malta Island, a journey of fifty miles through long wintry nights accomplished by Captain Bray and his compatriots, should at least give his name a place beside those of Paul Revere, Sergeant Jasper, and Molly Pitcher.

It has remained for history to set in proper light his service, and history has given him but a paragraph. If this brief sketch shall do no more than lead to an examination of the facts and traditions concerning this New Jersey Revolutionary soldier, it will have

accomplished its immediate purpose. Afterward a just verdict will follow.

Meanwhile, in the old-fashioned but well-cared-for cemetery at Rosemont rest the remains of General Bray, marked by a well-preserved marble headstone, bearing only this too modest inscription:

Sacred to the memory of Daniel Bray, born October the 12th, A. D. 1751, and departed this life December the 5th, A. D. 1819, in the 69th year of his age.

No military title is prefixed to the memory of a patriot who performed heroic deeds in one war, and in the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, stood in readiness to go when called.

Next to him lies his wife, who died in 1840. The headstones are such as well-to-do people of the early part of

the Nineteenth Century had placed above their graves, and were it not for the prominent part this soldier played in his country's history, no just complaint could be made about his last resting-place, but in view of what he did, his services should be better memorialized.

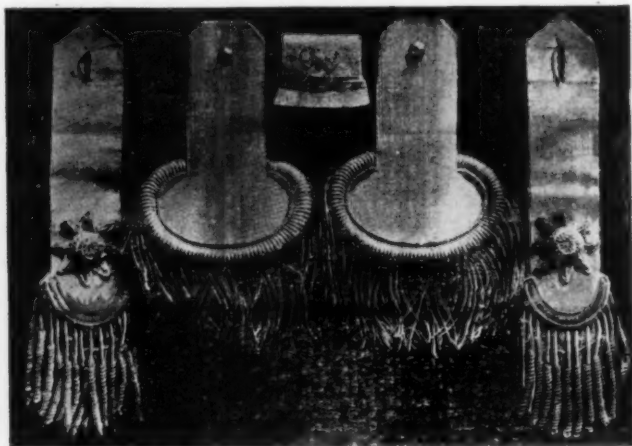


OLD BARN, BUILT BY DANIEL BRAY ON THE HOMESTEAD, KINGWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Captain Bray, afterwards General Bray of the New Jersey Militia, was a native of Kingwood, and was familiar with every boat and crossing along the river. This service was assigned to him and to Capt. Jacob Gearheart and

it was most successfully accomplished.

An affidavit of John Clifford on file in the War Department, Washington, D. C., states that he assisted Captain Bray in gathering twenty-five boats, and that the party met at Baptistown,



FLINT AND EPAULETS BELONGING TO DANIEL BRAY, 1776

Capt. Thomas Jones. They collected all the boats on the upper water of the Delaware and Lehigh, and brought them down to Coryell's Ferry. The boats were hidden behind Malta Island, just below what is known as "The Mills" on the Pennsylvania side. The island was densely wooded, so that the boats could not be seen by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, as it looked down the New Jersey heights. These boats were thus secured for the famous crossing of Christmas night.

To procure these boats, to conceal their plans from the Tories who were lurking about and who would betray them at the first opportunity, to cut out these flat boats in the darkness of those cold winter nights, to float them down amid the rocks and rapids, to keep them from being crushed or swamped, was a task most difficult and hazardous. But

Hunterdon County, N. J., to make their plans for that object.

Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," also Dr. George S. Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon County" refer to Captain Bray's services in this enterprise.

These passages embrace about all that history has said about this patriot, but enough has been presented to prove that he was the leading spirit in the special work of securing the boats.

There are sworn affidavits on file in Washington showing that Captain Bray was in service at Paramus, Passaic, Woodbridge, Passaic Falls, Springfield, Monmouth (where he fought in the battle), Byers Mill (where he helped capture about ninety wagons with plunder), Elizabethtown Point, New Brunswick, Quibbletown and German-town. Two of the affidavits refer to his

being a captain at Monmouth. It is evident that he was a very active soldier from the beginning to the end of the war.

The office of the Adjutant-General of New Jersey contains the following record of Daniel Bray, who so gallantly carried out his orders to secure

A brief biography of his life is timely.

Daniel Bray was born October 12, 1751, married May 14, 1772, and died December 5, 1819. His family was of Scotch origin. His father was James Bray, who lived near Baptistown, and who in a will recorded at Trenton in



DANIEL BRAY'S HOME, BUILT ABOUT 1800,
KINGWOOD, NEW JERSEY



MARY WOLVERTON BRAY'S GIRLHOOD HOME,
BUILT ABOUT 1734

the boats on the Delaware River in 1776 for the use of Washington:

Daniel Bray was commissioned second lieutenant, Company of Foot, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, August 31, 1775; lieutenant, Captain Gearheart's company, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers; first lieutenant, Captain Growendyke's company (Second Company, Kingwood) of Foot, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, June 30, 1776.

In command of his company detailed to collect boats and other river craft on upper Delaware River, for General George Washington's army on their retreat through New Jersey from New York, fall of 1776. He was at battles of Milstone, New Jersey, February, 1777; Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1777; and Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28, 1778; captain of Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel John Taylor, October, 1778; captain Second Regiment, Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, June 30, 1779; captain Sixth Company (Kingwood), Second Regiment, Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia, April 12, 1780; captain company of New Jersey State Troops; served to the close of the Revolution.

1758, mentions a son Daniel (a minor) to whom he bequeathed land. His grandfather was Rev. John Bray, who is mentioned as serving on a jury in Middletown, Monmouth County, in the year 1684. This clergyman and his wife, Susanna, conveyed land to the Baptists at Holmdel, where a church was built, and where he preached in 1711.

James Bray aided in establishing an "Old School Baptist Church" at Baptistown where young Daniel Bray attended as a boy, as he afterward did as a man. It is said that he spent several years on the river as a "waterman" handling boats. This experience was valuable to him in after life. He was popular and energetic and early known as a leader in the cause of freedom. He married on May 14, 1772, Mary Wolverton, daughter of Dennis Wolverton, whose house still stands, far down the lane back of the Kingwood Methodist Church. They drove to Ringoes for

the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Fraser of the Church of England, who at that time resided in



MASONIC MARK BELONGING TO DANIEL BRAY, 1776. HE WAS AN OFFICER OF UNITY LODGE

Ringoos, township of Amwell, Hunterdon County. Soon after the wedding they settled on a tract of aptimber land west of the King's Highway, in Kingwood, where both lived until death.

The children of this union were: Elizabeth, born January 24, 1775, married Edward Rittenhouse December 18, 1791; Delilah, born February 1, 1777, married

Jonathan Rittenhouse July 10, 1796; John, born May 25, 1779, died January 29, 1818; Jonathan, born June 25, 1781, married Elizabeth Kuhl, February 14, 1805; Hannah, born April 28, 1783, married Jonathan Blackwell, October 25, 1801; James, born August 2, 1785, died March 16, 1786; Susanna, born December 6, 1786, married Israel Bateman, May 20, 1820; Andrew, born December 12, 1789, married Sarah,



MARY WOLVERTON BRAY, WIFE OF DANIEL BRAY

daughter of Elisha Rittenhouse (date unknown); Sydney, born December 15, 1791, died June 2, 1803; Wilson, born December 21, 1793, married Mary West, daughter of Thomas West, December 4, 1816; Daniel, born July 30, 1795, married Elizabeth Kirk, of Philadelphia, February 1, 1827; Garner,

born December 15, 1797, died January 15, 1798; and May, born October 10, 1801, died on April 25, 1812.

Mrs. Susan Sargent, a granddaughter of General Bray, once described him as being of striking appearance, and dignified; a very large man, not tall, but powerfully built. She remembered seeing him "in his military suit, with his epaulets and brass buttons on his coat, with sash and sword at his side, and with his high-topped boots and spurs, and his military coat thrown back over his shoulder, with his cocked hat set on his beautiful white hair, he was a magnificent looking man." He wore a seal on his watch fob.

The epaulets here spoken of were for years owned by Miss Elizabeth K. Bray, a granddaughter, together with his captain's epaulets, his flint and his Masonic emblems. He was an officer of Unity Lodge in 1788, and the first lodge of Hunterdon County is said to have met in his house. It is believed that a painting of General Bray exists.

NOTE.—This article was contributed to D. A. R. MAGAZINE through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Waldron Gray Davis, a great-granddaughter of General Daniel Bray.



REVERSE SIDE OF MASONIC MARK



GRAVE OF DANIEL BRAY, AT ROSEMONT, N. J.

STATE CONFERENCES

ARKANSAS

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Pine Bluff, February 26-27, at Hotel Pines. The announcement that our dearly beloved State Regent, Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, could not be with us, as she was quite ill, was received with sincere regret. She sent with her greetings and regrets a handsome basket of carnations tied with the national colors. The conference expressed to her its love in a growing plant to cheer her convalescing hours.

Mrs. Clarence Woodward, State Vice Regent, thus called unexpectedly to the chair, opened the session, and presided throughout with grace and dignity. Mrs. A. M. Barrow, Regent of John McAlmont Chapter, and Mrs. E. A. Peck, Historian of Pine Bluff Chapter, cordially welcomed their guests, and Mrs. S. S. Wassell, Honorary State Regent, responded gracefully on behalf of the visiting Daughters.

After the invocation, patriotic features of the opening exercises were the singing of "America," reciting the American's Creed, and the flag salutation—this last led by Mrs. George Gill, Gilbert Marshall Chapter. One of the pages unfurled a beautiful flag as "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

Greetings from the National Society were graciously expressed by Miss Hardy, Vice President General from Arkansas. By request from the State Regent, Mrs. H. C. Anderson told of the impressions and inspirations received by her while an official guest from Arkansas at the last State Conference of Missouri. Mrs. James H. Stanfield brought warm greetings from the Illinois D. A. R. The Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs was represented by the State President, Mrs. A. W. Troupe. The report of State Officers made a fine showing of work accomplished. The chapter reports, limited to three minutes, told of wonderful achievements and a growing interest in all the objects fostered by our great society.

The awarding of the magazine prize of \$10 given by our State Regent served to stimulate

the interest of all in getting subscriptions for this notable publication. The State Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE Committee, Mrs. J. N. Belcher, Little Rock Chapter, made the award to the Francis Francure Chapter, Searcy, stating that the Magazine is in every home represented in that chapter. This is one of the new chapters, and has made an excellent showing along all lines. The Historian, Mrs. Hubert Smith, in accepting, expressed her surprise and delight, and plans to purchase histories for the chapter library with the prize.

Through Mrs. Henry Leigh, Little Rock Chapter, State Chairman of Patriotic Education, the Conference formally presented a handsome collection of books to the Boys' Industrial Home.

An important item of business was the revision of State By-Laws to conform to the new National By-Laws adopted last April. Mrs. S. P. Davis, Past State Regent, Chairman of the Revision Committee, had prepared her report so thoroughly that it was adopted with but few changes, and those of a minor nature.

One of the patriotic celebrations reported was the planting of "The Liberty Tree" by the Arkadelphia Chapter. The Historian, Mrs. Thomas A. Sloan, was the "author and finisher" of this tribute to the soldiers and sailors of our nation. Many of the Daughters in other States who read this, will feel that they had a part in this tree, as soil from every State was contributed—most of it from historic spots. Our esteemed President General showed great interest by bringing from Belleau Wood and Tilloley packages of soil for this Liberty Tree. Each year, on Washington's Birthday, a victory wreath of laurel will be hung on its branches.

Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew's report on Genealogical Research was interesting to all. Each year she, as chairman of this important committee, collects and submits most helpful data. The Chairman on Preservation of Records, in reporting on the War Records sent to the Historian General, called attention to the record of a very young sailor, Fred McRae, who enlisted at the age of thirteen years and three

months. His mother is a member of the Robert Rosamond Chapter, of Eldorado. The Historian General has had, so far, no report of a younger man enlisting in either army or navy. The Arkansas Daughters will take under consideration the adoption of the "War Orphans" of the State.

The hostess Chapters, John McAlmont and Pine Bluff, proved to be adepts in the art of entertaining. On Thursday night a banquet was held in the spacious dining hall of Hotel Pines. On Friday afternoon we were taken to the Country Club, where tea was served. We brought home from the conference many new ideas and enthusiasms that will tell in the work of the coming year.

The following is a list of State Officers elected for two years, viz.: State Regent, Mrs. Clarence Woodward; Vice Regent, Mrs. A. M. Barrow; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Leigh; Historian, Mrs. H. C. Anderson; Librarian, Mrs. R. D. Jarratt; Curator, Mrs. Hubert Smith. Term of office expires 1921; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nellie H. Trevathan; Treasurer, Miss Florence Leiper; Auditor, Mrs. W. T. Woolridge; Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Louis Flickinger; Chaplain, Miss Clara B. Eno.

(Mrs. H. C.) MARY LUMPKIN ANDERSON,
State Historian.

GEORGIA

The Twenty-first State (Victory) Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia, was held at Albany, April 1, 2 and 3, 1919, the guest of Throneateska Chapter. Mrs. James S. Wood, State Regent, presided.

The conference was called to order by the Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, who, after extending cordial greetings to the visiting delegates, presented the gavel to the State Regent, she making an excellent address, the keynote of which was our gratitude for victory. Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia, was a distinguished member present, and extended in a delightful manner greetings from the National Society.

Seventy-six delegates, officers and chairmen representing the sixty-eight chapters, attended the Conference, and all were imbued with an earnest desire to advance every department of work for which our splendid organization stands sponsor.

Among important resolutions adopted was one of appreciation of the splendid qualifications of our President, Woodrow Wilson, and his untiring efforts to bring democracy

to the world. Also an endorsement of a request to the President of the United States, "that every man and woman in the country of foreign extraction be so Americanized that all will know and speak the English language."

The Daughters of the American Revolution being the first organization in Georgia to petition the State University to open its doors to women for higher education, and this having been granted the past summer, the conference voted to maintain a D. A. R. loan scholarship for this course, to be given to a girl of D. A. R. ancestry.

Medical inspection of school children and a movement for better physical development were strongly endorsed. Also the work of erecting suitable memorials to "Our Boys of 1917" was urged, and a clearly defined and comprehensive flag code adopted.

A resolution was enthusiastically passed expressing appreciation of the splendid executive ability of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and the wonderful war work accomplished during her regime, and also renewing our pledge of loyalty to her as President General of our National Society.

An interesting feature of the conference was a lecture and exhibition of Indian relics by Mr. Henry T. McIntosh.

Many beautiful social affairs were tendered the visiting Daughters by the Throneateska Chapter and other local organizations. Thus closed one of the most delightful annual meetings of the Georgia Daughters.

(Mrs. MAX E.) GERTRUDE T. LAND,
State Recording Secretary.

MICHIGAN

Americanization was the keynote of the Nineteenth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, held at Lansing, October 7, 8, 9, 1919.

In behalf of the State, Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan, extended a gracious welcome to the Daughters. He thanked the organization for the excellent service done during the war, and declared that it had been his privilege to see the activities of the various organizations, and that none had accomplished more than the D. A. R., and few had done as well.

The Daughters spent a most interesting hour with Governor and Mrs. Sleeper at the Capitol, and saw what had been accomplished in their name, through the investigation of Mrs. James H. Campbell, Regent of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, of Grand Rapids. They were shown the valuable Constitution of 1835 (found in the vaults of the Capitol); also the original Great Seal of the State of Michigan,

presented by Lewis Cass to the First Constitutional Convention, June 2, 1835 and the first State flag. This flag was presented to the Brady Guards of Detroit by our first Governor, Stevens T. Mason, eighty-two years ago.

But for the D. A. R., the work of the restoration of the Great Seal of the State, the adoption of a State Flag Law, and the rectifying of the incorrect seal on the pedestal of the Cass statue in the Hall of Fame at Washington might never have been undertaken or achieved.

The Lansing Chapter, through their Regent, Mrs. Edward D. Rich, cordially welcomed the Daughters, and extended most gracious hospitality. The meetings were held in the Woman's Club House, and luncheon was served to the Daughters during the conference in the dining room of the club.

The State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffie, presided. The invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Albert W. Senter, who asked Divine blessing on the work of the D. A. R., and gave thanks for the return of the American troops and the cessation of hostilities.

Miss McDuffie in her address made a stirring appeal for a practical patriotism and consecrated service in this new era. She forcefully presented the problem of the Americanization of the foreigner, with the foreign woman as the special charge of the Daughters. She declared that the organization was standing on the threshold of opportunity, that it is for us to interpret America to the newcomer to our shores.

Michigan Daughters are justly proud of their war work, and the fine report given by Mrs. William Henry Wait, Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent, showed that 53,000 Michigan women were enrolled as war workers. That while Michigan ranked ninth in membership in the National Society, she held sixth place in capacity for war work and patriotic service. Michigan was one of six States that went over the top in the Tilloley Fund and Liberty Loan. This report, covering the period from October, 1918, to April, 1919, was printed and a copy presented to each State officer. On account of her father's illness, Mrs. Wait was unable to attend the Conference, and the State Regent paid her a personal tribute for the splendid work accomplished.

Forty-two chapters were represented. Seven chapters had no representation. The voting body was 116. Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, former State Recording Secretary, told briefly of the work by the Michigan D. A. R. toward making more comfortable the soldiers and sailors in the New York Hospitals. General

Frank D. Baldwin, Adjutant-General of Colorado, and hero of five wars, was given an ovation when he greeted the Daughters. Only four soldiers have been twice given the Medal of Honor—Lieutenant Thomas Custer and Major-General Frank D. Baldwin. These two sons of Michigan are the only commissioned officers twice awarded.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, State Regent of the Orient and a former Michigan woman, brought greetings from the Far East. Dr. George N. Fuller, of the State Historical Commission, presented the work which he is doing, and explained the Weissert Bill for the carrying on of the historical work in the counties of the State. Mr. Herbert Adolphus Miller, Professor of Sociology at Oberlin University, presented the Americanization work among the foreigners, from a new viewpoint. He spoke on "The Paradox of Americanization." An interesting program featured the closing session. Miss Flora McIlhinney explained the work being done in America among the Finnish women.

Dr. Rhoda Grace Hendricks told of the Scottish Women's Hospital in France and America's place in the immediate future was brought to the attention of the audience by Mrs. J. E. Owen Phillips. Mrs. Burritt Hamilton brought greetings from the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Charles T. Lowton, State Corresponding Secretary of Ohio, from the Daughters of the neighboring state. Dr. Marie B. Coolidge spoke on "Sanitation," and gave her experience when, as Lieutenant, she was in constant attendance upon the wounded during the battle of the Argonne. Madame Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister and Director of the Serbian Aid Fund, spoke on "Women's Responsibility in Foreign Affairs." She made an earnest appeal for a closer understanding between the women of America and their sisters across the seas.

An impressive memorial service was held for our members who died during the past year.

The following State Officers were elected: State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffie, Kalamazoo; State Vice Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Grand Rapids; State Chaplain, Mrs. Albert W. Senter, Hubbell; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Addison D. Kent, St. Joseph; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles K. White, Jackson; State Treasurer, Mrs. William B. Williams, Lapeer; State Historian, Miss Sue I. Silliman, Three Rivers; State Corresponding Registrar, Miss Edith M. Runnels, Port Huron; State Librarian, Miss Florence M. Holmes, Coldwater; State Di-

rectors, Mrs. Walter H. Sawyer, Hillsdale, and Mrs. Orien A. Jenison, Lansing.

An invitation was accepted to hold the Twentieth Annual State Conference in Grand Rapids, the guests of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter.

(MRS. A. D.) KATE STRATTON KENT,
State Recording Secretary.

MISSOURI

The twentieth State Conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution met in Kansas City at the Grand Avenue Temple, October 28, 29 and 30, 1919, with the Elizabeth Benton and Kansas City Chapters as hostesses.

On Tuesday, October 28, 1919, to the music of the march, the processional started, consisting of the National officers, State officers, State Chairman, hostess chapters, regents and pages.

The conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. After the invocation by Bishop Sidney C. Partridge and the "Americans' Creed" by the Daughters, there followed "The Star Spangled Banner" and the flag salute. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. W. S. McLucas. Greeting on behalf of the S. R. was extended by Mr. W. W. McKnight. Greeting on behalf of Elizabeth Benton Chapter was eloquently extended by Mrs. Albert Bonsteel Bates, after which Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether charmingly expressed the greetings of Kansas City Chapter. Greetings from Presidents of State Organizations were next scheduled on the program.

Mrs. H. C. Anderson, State Historian, representing Arkansas D. A. R. expressed the good will and appreciation of our neighbor state. Following a response by State Regent, greetings to the President General and to the Recording Secretary General were extended by Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, and responded to by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General.

A beautiful feature of Tuesday's program was the Service of the Service Flags. A rededication of 26 service flags, and of the *State Daughters' of the American Revolution Service Flag* with 1135 gold stars.

"As each chapter's name was called, a member came forward with the chapter's service flag and announced the number of blue and gold stars thereon. The flags were then hung around the auditorium and a short service was held in connection with the patriotic service of the chapter members and near relatives represented by the stars on the flags." Thus, our President General afterwards described it.

As a part of these ceremonies, Mrs. Ray Alexander Burns of St. Louis, Regent of

Cornelia Green Chapter, recited her "*Ode to Our Service Flag*." These proceedings appropriately led to the presentation of service flags by the regents.

After memorial chapter roll call, a memorial address completed the program. On Tuesday afternoon the reports of the State officers followed an interesting talk on the "Final Settlement of Our Liberty Loan Quota," by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. Report of our "Loan Fund for Disabled Soldiers," prepared by Mrs. J. P. Higgins, Chairman, was read, which closed the day's exercises. Tuesday evening a reception was held at the Hotel Muchlebach.

On Wednesday morning, the various committees made their reports in parliamentary order. A notable feature of Wednesday afternoon was the address on the "Thrift Campaign" by Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General. Four minute verbal reports by chapter regents were delivered and Honor Roll certificates were presented by the State Regent. During Wednesday afternoon's session we paused for a moment from business, to view the beautiful sword being made for General Pershing who belongs to Missouri.

On Wednesday evening after an organ number, the meeting was called to order by Mrs. John Trigg Moss. "America" was sung, flag salute was given, when the expectant audience was greeted with an eloquent and patriotic address by the President General who had but just returned from overseas. She vividly described the details of her trip and the conditions in France. An address by Mr. Bagdasar Bagdigian on "Americanization" set forth the claim of foreigners and foreign Americans to our consideration.

The latter portion of the Wednesday evening program was arranged and given over by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, to voting on the D. A. R. choice of a state flower and to the reading of the prize essay and that which received honorable mention written upon the subject, "A Contest in the Kingdom of Flowers." Mrs. William B. Kinealy of St. Louis was the winner of the prize (a twenty dollar gold piece) offered by State Historian, and Mrs. Frank C. Leach of Sedalia received honorable mention. The prize was offered with a view to having the D. A. R. name Missouri's state flower. The daisy was the choice of both Mrs. Kinealy and Mrs. Leach, and received the vote of the State Conference but was ultimately changed to the haw (blossom and berry) to be presented at next session of the Legislature. The conference closed on Tuesday at noon.

With grateful appreciation on the part of all to our hostess chapters, the Kansas City

and Elizabeth Benton, who had lavished such generous hospitality and courtesy, and with the expressed opinion that notwithstanding its hills, and its late October rain, Kansas City is the most delightful city in the United States.

(Mrs. W. L.) MABELLE BROWN WEBB,
State Historian.

PENNSYLVANIA

The twenty-third Pennsylvania Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12, 13, the guests of the Pittsburgh Chapter. The meetings were held in the William Penn Hotel.

The Pittsburgh Chapter, of which Mrs. John Brown Heron is Regent, has arranged a pre-conference patriotic meeting for Monday evening, the opening portion of which was designed to portray the work done by the local chapter. Therefore, after Kipling's "Recessional," sung by the students of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, greetings from the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the program was given over to the Children of the Republic Clubs. Mrs. Marcellin Cote Adams, Third Vice-Regent of the chapter, and Chairman of Patriotic Education, introduced the boys of the Anthony Wayne Children of the Republic Club by explaining that the exhibition had been arranged to present one of the regular methods used by the chapter, with the coöperation of the boys and girls, in the work of Americanization. A hundred foreign-born children representing the eleven Children of the Republic Clubs, took part in the demonstration. Questions pertaining to the historic, social, economic and political conditions in our own and other countries were asked, discussed and answered. Mrs. Adams told of the request made by the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh that the chapter assist the corporation in the work of Americanization by forming a Children of the Republic Club in its small town of Preston, where, of the three thousand families, only two were of American birth. Following the exhibition, flags, in memory of Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, were presented to the Clara Barton and the Anthony Wayne Children of the Republic Clubs. Pennsylvania Daughters were honored at this meeting by the presence of Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, whose interesting address contributed much to the pleasure of the meeting. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, spoke on "Revolutionary War Compared With the Recent War." And Dr. John P. Donahoo, Secretary of the

Pennsylvania Historical Commission, told of the War Memorials in Pennsylvania.

The Conference was formally opened Tuesday morning, November 11, by the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. After the singing of *The Star Spangled Banner*, and the invocation by Dr. Edward S. Travers, Rector of Trinity Church, addresses of welcome were extended to the delegates by Hon. Edward Vose Babcock, Mayor of Pittsburgh, Hon. George S. Oliver, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. James A. Wakefield, Vice-President of the S. A. R., and by Mrs. Heron, the Regent. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, ever happy in her speech, expressed for the State Conference its appreciation of the cordial greetings. The 11th of November, being the first celebration of Armistice Day, Dr. Samuel Black McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, made an address on this subject. During Dr. McCormick's words, the bells of old Trinity, and the Presbyterian Church, close by, from school and chapel, pealed forth in joyous anthem. "*Peace lies like a shaft of light across the land.*"

Although but chance, yet so opportune was it, that for an appreciable second, one caught a glimpse of the ordained. The members of the Conference rose; reverently they sang, "*Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow.*"

Tuesday afternoon, Miss Florence Dibert, President of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, addressed the conference. Greetings were also extended by the Honorary State Regents, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazier, Mrs. Alan Putnam Perley, and Miss Minnie Mickley, Ex-State Vice Regent.

The Credential Committee reported 367 delegates registered, and 70 of the 87 chapters in the state represented; thus making the Conference the largest held in the history of the state.

At the evening session, Mrs. Robert E. Wiles was delightful in an address on Americanization, while Hon. Orrin Lester, Director of the Savings Division, U. S. A., spoke on *Thrift*, and how possible it was for the high cost of living to be reduced by women.

The regular reports of the various State officers, chairmen of state committees and chapter regents were given, all showing an increase of interest.

Mrs. Vida McCullough McClure opened the Wednesday morning meeting with a solo. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, invoked the Divine Blessing. The Revision of By-Laws was next in order, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman presenting each by-law separately. It was well done, and it was done quickly. The Chairman of the Magazine

Committee's report was most gratifying, Pennsylvania now having to her credit 1015 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The Rev. Jacob S. Payton, minister of the Ben Avon Methodist Episcopal Church, gave the invocation on Thursday morning. The election of State officers followed. The Chairman of tellers reported as elected: State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Earl Sparks; State Vice Regent, Mrs. John Brown Heron; State Historian, Mrs. Rowland N. Brown; State Librarian, Mrs. George H. Stewart. Directors: Eastern District, Miss Elizabeth Getz; Western District, Mrs. Samuel Grumbine; Central District, Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin.

The Pittsburgh Chapter counted itself fortunate in that it was able to arrange for the placing of a tablet at the Block House redoubt of Fort Pitt during the conference. This tablet, the gift of the late Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, was in honor of the French occupation of the Forks of the Ohio under the Governor General of New France (now Canada).

Nor was the social side of the conference left entirely to chance. Mrs. Mortimer Miller, First Vice Regent of the Chapter, was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a tea. Wednesday evening the Pittsburgh Chapter entertained with a reception at the Twentieth Century Club. The banquet held in the ballroom of the William Penn Hotel on Thursday evening marked the closing of the conference. Mrs. Edward S. Lindsay, ready of wit, was toast-master.

The cordial spirit that existed throughout the meetings will not end with the close of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania State Conference. "The days that make us happy make us wise."

MARY T. LAPSLEY CAUGHEY,
Historian of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

One of the most notable conferences of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever held in Rhode Island was on March 2, 1920, when, through the efforts of the State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, several of the most prominent Daughters of the National Society were guests of honor. These included Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General; Mrs. George M. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General from Massachusetts; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent from Connecticut, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent from Massachusetts.

The 26th conference was held in the Central Baptist Church. Mrs. Calder, in her report,

expressed her deep appreciation for the splendid coöperation, the prompt response of the chapters and the successful development of work undertaken, all of which tended not only to a profitable but to a pleasant term of office. She urged and felt assured that the same loyalty and support would be given her successor.

The report of the treasurer showed satisfactory balance of \$259.25. The By-Laws, as revised to conform with those of the National Society, were unanimously adopted, the principal changes being to raise the per capita tax and to establish a State Regent fund.

At the election of officers Mrs. Nina H. Davis, Phæbe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, R. I., was elected State Regent. On her presentation, Mrs. Davis paid tribute to Mrs. Calder, who, as War Regent, she said, had held an arduous and responsible position. She also referred to the love entertained for Mrs. Calder by the various chapters. Mrs. Davis asked only for the same coöperation and support as had been given her predecessor, the loyalty of faithful Daughters of the American Revolution.

After a busy morning session came the luncheon and the brief social hour to exchange greetings and meet the guests of honor.

At the afternoon session an address of marked interest was given by Rev. Arthur H. Bradford on the subject, "Pilgrim Fathers and the Relation of Their Spirit in the Affairs of To-day." Colonel H. Anthony Dyer spoke briefly on the need of Rhode Island responding to the call to make up its quota for the Rhode Island bay in the Chapel of the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge. A collection was taken for this purpose.

Mrs. Guernsey was given a rousing welcome by Rhode Island Daughters, all of whom felt a thrill of pride as the President General, in her brief outline of her trip to France, complimented the Rhode Island Chapter on its 100 per cent. war record. Mrs. Minor, whom Mrs. Calder next presented, dwelt upon our magazine and its value to the individual members.

"Patriotic Education," discussed by Mrs. Hall, won the keenest attention of her audience. She urged the responsibility of individuals. In discussing the Bolshevik propaganda, the danger of illiteracy in the United States and other timely topics, she gave interesting and illuminating statistics. She was followed by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Ellison, both of whom brought greetings from their respective States. A reception completed the afternoon's program, the guests carrying gifts of American Beauty roses.

(Mrs.) M. E. B. BALDWIN.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.), has had a successful year under Mrs. Harvey Morris, Regent. The membership has grown steadily from fourteen organizing members on July 18, 1917, to thirty members in February, 1920, with five applications, on an accepted ancestral record, pending. This last is unusual, being that of a mother and four daughters. Our programs have been very interesting, being a study of the Constitution and the Monroe Doctrine. The Year Books, from Caldwell & Co., were purchased and made out by each member.

The Chapter has always been represented at the State Conference by the Regent and one delegate. Last year, because of the distance to South Bend, no delegate was sent, the Regent representing the Chapter. The Chapter was represented at the Congress of 1918 by the Regent and one delegate.

Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated as a guest day at the home of Mrs. Heber Crim, our Secretary. Mrs. Williams, from Indianapolis, brought Mrs. Boyd of Franklin, for a splendid musical program. The house was artistically decorated for the occasion. The Regent gave a very interesting talk on Lincoln, and also read the Gettysburg Address. Washington's Birthday was observed as guests of the Woman's Relief Corps, with the War Mother of Washington County. The American Creed Cards were presented by the Chapter and read in concert.

The Chapter sent \$10 to Mount Berry, Ga., for scholarship fund; \$10 for State Americanization Fund; \$5 for Banquet Hall; \$5 to be applied on frame for picture of the Gold Star Soldiers of Washington County, which is to hang in the Court House. Constitution posters have been put in public places. Fruit was sent to a Washington County soldier in the hospital. A box of clothing for destitute Poland is being prepared. A list of the Gold Star Soldiers and their children is being kept by the Historian. They will be helped by the Chapter if aid is needed. A scrap book is being kept by the Historian. In this book are

kept all clippings concerning the organization and work of the Chapter, reports and programs of conferences, and subjects of historical interest to our county.

Our press correspondent, Mrs. F. P. Cauble, has faithfully reported the work to local papers, and also to the State Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Mindwell Compton Wilson.

The marking of the graves of the Revolutionary Soldiers of our county is to be a part of our spring work. Many graves are marked, but the Chapter hopes to mark those that are not as soon as possible.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by twelve of our members and very much enjoyed. It is being used in connection with the programs.

The Chapter looks forward to another year of successful endeavor.

BELVA ANN RUDDER,
Historian.

Wyoming Valley Chapter (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) was represented at the State Conference held in Pittsburgh in November by one delegate and one alternate.

A report of the year's work was read at that time. At the National Congress held in Washington, April, 1919, four members of the Chapter were in attendance. Since the Armistice, the activities of the Chapter, previously devoted to war problems, have been turned to peace problems, educational work and helping new citizens to become Americans. A great amount of energy has been displayed by the Committee on Americanization in distributing the Creed and copies of the "Catechism of the Constitution in Twelve Lessons," by placing them where we hope their study will incite readers to greater patriotism and love of country. *We have 6 new subscribers to our Magazine.* A subscription to the magazine was donated to our Public Library by our Regent, Miss Maffit. We have 92 Members, 2 Life Members, 1 Associate Member, and have lost 2 members by death since June. We are over 100 per cent. on the National Liberty

Bond. Have given \$25 to the Martha Berry School, at Georgia; \$5 to the Pine Mountain School, in Kentucky; \$5 to the Philippine Scholarship; \$50 toward entertaining members of the Reserve Militia who assisted in the flag presentation. The State and National flags given by members of the Chapter to the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia were formally presented on March 14th, in the Armory. Colonel Eyer, with a number of officers and companies, gave the occasion considerable military ceremony. Rev. F. W. Sterrett, of the Episcopal Church, made the presentation address, and the Chaplain, Rev. A. E. Piper, accepted the flags on behalf of the regiment. A patriotic song service preceded the ceremony.

The request that pictures of all markers placed by the Chapter since its organization, with specific explanation and date of placing, be sent to the National Society to be displayed at Washington was immediately complied with. Duplicates have been sent to the State Regent and State Historian, where they will furnish interesting State history.

On October 19th the Chapter held a public meeting to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Smith had been asked to talk on the Constitution and tell of some war experiences. The paper he had prepared on the Constitution was given to the Chapter for use at some future time. The report that the American soldiers' graves in France are being neglected has caused much adverse comment, and Colonel Smith suggested that all patriotic societies like the Daughters should investigate the report.

Several Polish folk songs and two Slavonic songs were given by women of those countries.

ANNETTE C. LINE WELLS,
Recording Secretary.

Belvidere Chapter (Greenville, Miss.) was organized in 1912 under the auspices of Mrs. J. H. Wynn, with fourteen members. We have since had as Regents Mrs. Harley Metcalfe, Mrs. E. H. Moore, Mrs. A. G. Payne, with Mrs. Wynn, our Organizing Regent, serving a second term for 1919. Our name was chosen from the name of John Steel's home near Natchez, Miss., Steel having been a Colonial Secretary of Mississippi.

The activities of Belvidere during these years have been varied and the coöperation of the members of the Chapter remarkable. We stood 100 per cent. in all drives, national and state. The French War Orphan Committee placed 53 during the years 1917 and 1918, and at one time led every State in the Union in the number of orphans adopted. This work

has now passed into the hands of a State Committee of the "Fatherless Children of France," the Chapter retains its own orphans, as have all the other members, through the county committee.

A special work of the members has been to increase the reverence for the flag. The Chapter presented a flag to a local company of Militia when it left for the Mexican border, a flag to the High School, another to an English ship which landed at our wharf, and numerous flags have been placed on public buildings through the solicitation of the Chapter.

The Chapter gives yearly a gold medal to a student of the public schools of this county for the best historical essay. We secured and entertained two public speakers, first, Sergeant Major Brooks and Chaplain Hogg. On this occasion a \$125 contribution was made for athletic goods for the 87th Division. Later, the hero of Bar Du Lac, General Beaumont B. Buck, while the guest of his relative, Mrs. A. G. Payne, gave a most interesting lecture.

The war work record of the members of the chapter was amazing when compiled for publication by our efficient Secretary, Miss Bessie Bell. It showed bonds sold by members amounting to \$130,850; bonds owned by members, \$147,900, with large contributions in United War Work, and members serving at clinic, Red Cross nursing service for state drives, for county drives, for Liberty Bond drives, Liberty Bond work and state drives for Victory Bond work, with members serving on all important county and city committees for war work.

It is the ambition of Belvidere Chapter to own a building dedicated to the use of women, hence a fund has been started for this purpose. The Chapter at the present time has its headquarters in the Greenville Public Library, which has been attractively furnished by its members.

The work for Belvidere during 1919 was the compilation of all work done by the organization during the war, and the record of individual soldiers and sailors. This work was completed in four months and was given the recognition of sharing the honor of first prize by the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi, with Mississippi Delta Chapter, of Rosedale, Miss. The handsome leather book containing these records was donated to the State Department of Archives and History.

The Chapter has eleven war mothers, with sixteen soldiers for veterans, and two revered and cherished gold stars.

Our last honor is the regency of the state for 1920-1921, this coming to us through Mrs.



BELVIDERE CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

J. H. Wynn, the present Chapter Regent. We feel with Secretary Lansing, who said, "Daughters of the American Revolution, you have come into your own," that Belvidere has come into her own, and we hope our review herewith given will deserve publication in our Magazine. In our chapter there are 25 subscribers to the Magazine.

(MRS.) OLIVE METCALFE,
Historian.

Colonel Benjamin Harrison Chapter (Monroe, Wis.), was organized on May 9, 1919, by Mrs. Martha G. Relf as Organizing Regent, but we were not granted a charter until October 18, 1919.

Our Chapter is the infant of the State, and was named complimentary to our Regent, Mrs. Relf's Revolutionary ancestor. There were 15 charter members, 10 of whom were transferred from the Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, at Shullsburg, Wis. Since organization we have added 19 new members, and interest in the work is increasing, and we will endeavor to take our place among the Daughters and do "our bit" to "carry on" the work so nobly started by our ancestors.

We meet the first Wednesday of each month. Although we have held but five meetings, each proves more interesting than the one previous. We held our first social event at the home of one of our members celebrating Washington's Birthday. Each member came in Colonial costume, and a "Ye Olde Tyme" banquet was served at 6.30, guests finding their places by dainty place cards symbolic of the story of Washington and the cherry tree. Our Vice Regent presided as toast-mistress, and responses were given by our Regent, paying tribute to George and Martha Washington, one to Our Flag and the future of our Chapter.

The evening's entertainment was a program of songs, readings and instrumental solos by the young daughters of our members, who were our guests.

We are young in the service and inexperienced, but hope to take up some line of work that will not only be profitable to us and the National Society, but will live through the years as a monument to our Chapter and future generations.

(MRS.) CHARLOTTE BARR MILLER,
Historian.

Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter (Cadillac, Mich.). We have 36 members, 4 new members have been received into the chapter, 5 members have been transferred to other chapters, 3 have been taken by death—Mrs. Stella Van Auken Barton, Mrs. Abbie J. Clark Turner, Miss Mary Emily Burns. Mrs.

Barton was Chairman of the Magazine Committee; her death was by accident; she was very much loved and esteemed. Mrs. Turner, the oldest Michigan daughter, having received the gold spoon, passed away in her 94th year. She was a remarkable woman, having seen the eighth generation. She was active in mind and body, working for the Red Cross to the last. A sketch of her life was given in the October, 1917, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Miss Burns was a valued charter member and our first historian, who held office for several years. She, too, was a loyal and loved member.

We did our full quota of war work. We have contributed to Tilloloy, have purchased \$50 in Liberty Bonds and individual members \$28,000. Have supported 9 French orphans, a private member and the Chapter have adopted a Serbian orphan. A special gift of \$81 was received from Chapter Members. The Chapter served Thanksgiving dinner to the soldier patients at the Wexford Tuberculosis Sanitarium. They get very lonely, and the people of Cadillac try to make it as pleasant as possible for them.

Walter Streit, a hero of north Russia, who distinguished himself to such an extent that a Croix de Guerre was awarded him by the French Government, returned home without a scar, but on Thanksgiving Day he lost an arm by accident. Our Chapter furnished him with transportation to Chicago, and our Vice President General, Mrs. William Henry Waite, interested herself in getting Mr. Streit entered in St. Luke's Hospital, in Chicago, where he will receive treatment and will be fitted with an artificial arm. The Cadillac Y. M. C. A. and community are interesting themselves in giving this young man a course in telegraphy at Ferris Institute of Big Rapids, Michigan.

A picnic luncheon was held in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, and a patriotic program was given. The Chapter has purchased and donated to the Public Library the last six Lineage Books; Philanthropic calls have been made and needs supplied in our community. Flag Day exercises were held at the Park of the Lakes, one of our local summer resorts. Picnic luncheon was enjoyed, after which annual reports were heard and new officers elected. December 6, 1919, our eleventh anniversary, we entertained our State Regent, Miss Alice McDuffee, with a luncheon, and she spoke charmingly of the work of our Michigan Daughters. In the near future, probably our next Flag Day, we are planning to have Dr. Mary Belle Coolidge with the legion, and to have an outdoor public celebration.

Our Michigan poet, Edgar A. Guest, enter-

tained us by reading some of his verses. A pleasing patter of stories and amusing little glimpses into the Guest home is woven into the verses. The gross receipts were \$176, which will be used with our other earnings from bake sales, etc., to carry on the good work of the chapter, which is small in number, but we are making an effort to increase our membership and hope to do more for our country.

(MRS.) MARY ALDEN HECOX,
Historian.

Dial Rock Chapter (Pittston, Pa.) was organized October 14, 1896, at the home of Mrs. Harriet S. Coward. Our next meeting was held in Tunkhannock. Our dues were to be \$2 the first year; all members added must pay \$3 for membership and \$2 for dues. Our name was then discussed at some length; three names were proposed, and *Dial Rock Chapter of the Wyoming Valley* was chosen and ordered spread upon the minutes and the name sent to Washington. On February 19, 1897, our regular meeting was held. Our souvenirs were a card picture of Dial Rock and a red carnation. A very fine program was rendered and a large flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Langford and was accepted by the Regent, Mrs. E. A. Fear; also two volumes of the *Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania* by Hon. J. A. Buckalew, and a gavel made from the old foundation wood of the Col. Jenkins house, the first house built on this side of the river after the Massacre. It was decided that the main object of our chapter would be to mark historic places.

Our first real work was the marking of Jenkins Fort, which was constructed in 1776 and burned in 1778. On October 12, 1900, the dedicatory exercises were held at the Monument and were very interesting. The cost of the marker was \$261.27. The stone was given by Col. Watres, and delivered to the foundation in West Pittston. Our next work was the marking of Pittston Fort, with the help of Mr. Patterson. The stone was obtained at the cost of \$372.99. A Memorial was erected to the memory of Benjamin and Stuckely Harding. A bronze tablet was placed in the new High School Building with appropriate exer-

cises. The tablet was uncovered by two great-grandchildren, lineal descendants of Judge John Jenkins, who was the first school teacher in the Wyoming Valley. The tablet was made by a son of one of our members at a cost of \$60. We have assumed the care of Gardner's Cemetery, at Ransom, Pa., paying \$3 each year for the care of it. Jenkins Fort has been enclosed with an iron fence costing \$83; Pittston Fort has also been enclosed at a cost of \$90; we also enclosed the Harding Boys' marker at a cost of \$97.

We then took up the work of having a book of the Wyoming Valley, "Mary Derwent," reprinted, and about 500 copies were sold, netting us a nice sum with which to replenish our treasury. A new national anthem was written by C. S. A. Chapman and was used a long time as our anthem, endorsed by the N. S. D. A. R. We have given prizes for the best essays on historical work by the eighth grade of our public school to the amount of \$10. We have also given flowers for eighteen years to the G. A. R. Memorial work amounting to \$136. For our Memorial Flag pole we gave \$10; for our Pennsylvania State Flag for Continental Hall, \$1; for the Piano Fund for our High School, \$10. We contributed \$10 annually for Continental Hall until it was paid for. For our sick and deceased members we have paid out almost \$1200. Including all this, we have expended nearly \$2000.

A Red Cross was organized in our city and nearly all of our members joined. One of our members gave her services as a Red Cross nurse, another member was an excellent Four-Minute speaker and demonstrator in canning fruit and vegetables and making bread with substitutes. Our Chapter purchased Liberty Bonds to the value of \$700. Individual Daughters purchased Liberty Bonds to the value of \$15,650, and War Stamps to the value of \$1000. We are also on the 100 per cent. list for the Tilloloy and National Society Liberty Loan funds. This is just for work accomplished, without counting the expense of running our chapter year by year.

Our National number is 280. We have at present 72 members.

(MRS.) ELVIRA A. FEAR,
Historian.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES

Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6697. **QUINTARD.**—Isaac Quintard, the French Huguenot refugee, came from Poitou, Province, France, & settled at Stamford, Conn., where his descendants are still living. Family data desired (other than that contained in Huntington's "Hist. of Stamford, Conn.," or Baird's "Huguenot Emigration to America") as to names & places of b of the parents of Isaac, the Huguenot emigrant, & if there is an authentic Quintard "coat of arms." Rev service with proof desired.—M. W. B.

6698. **BARCLAY.**—Were the ancestors of the bros, Wm., Chas. & Robt. Barclay, in the Rev? Wm. Barclay (my ancestor) m Mary Perlee. Issue: Daniel & Jesse, both b in N. Y. City. He m 3 times & emigrated to Wayne Co., N. Y., abt. 1800.

(2) **PERLEE.**—Information wanted in regard to the relationship between Mary Perlee & Edmund Perlee, paymaster in the Rev.

(3) **AUSTIN.**—Wanted, ancestors of Moses Austin, b abt 1777 in N. J. or Dutchess Co., N. Y., d in Lyons, N. Y., abt 1859. He was in the War of 1812; was m 3 times, 1st, Ruth Colburn; 2d, Ann Seward; 3d, Ann Crosby. His bro Jonah settled nr Paw Paw, Mich.—C. E. A.

6699. **GEHARDT.**—Wanted, the parentage of these sisters of Berks Co., Pa.: Magdalena Gebhardt, m Jacob Shade; Anna Mary Gebhardt, m 1786 Jno. Michael Shade, bro of Jacob.—F. F. V.

6700. **FOREMAN.**—Was my g-g-father, Jos. Foreman (called Alex) who m Polly Lauder in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 25, 1799, a son of Capt. Foreman, killed by Indians nr Wheeling, W. Va., & to whom the Marshall Co. Court erected a monument? What was Capt. Fore-

man's given name & the names of his ch? Rev service desired.—H. B. B.

6701. **POULTNEY.**—Wanted, the lineage of Henry Poultny & Elizabeth Petit his w, who lived in Sherburne, N. Y. Issue: Oscar, Susan & Sarah Adaline. Henry had bros Chauncey & Luther, who called themselves "Pudney," & bro Jno. named "Purdney." Chauncey & Luther each had a son Hiram. Elizabeth Petit had bro & sister Sal (Sally), who m Manwaring, & Eliphlet. Have no dates.

(2) **WADLEIGH.**—Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Wadleigh, who m Benjamin Cilley, Oct. 29, 1788, & lived in Andover, N. H., & Turnbridge, Vt.

(3) **BURNHAM.**—Ancestry wanted of Hannah Burnham, b 1721, Sharon, Conn., d April, 1808, Vt., m Daniel Hunt in 1750 (?).

(4) **CLARK.**—Wanted, ancestry of Abigail Clark's parents, Jno. Clark and Elizabeth Clifford, of Kingston, N. H. Abigail Clark m Jno. Cilley, July 15, 1761, & lived in Turnbridge, Vt. Have no dates of parents.

(5) **HALE.**—Want information concerning Sarah J. Hale's parents, Wm., who m Lydia. Issue: Lydia, Wm., Israel, Sarah J., Cornelius, Anna, & Polly. Sarah J. was b June 1, 1763, Beverly, Mass., & d March 26, 1857.

(6) **CALKINS, JUDKINS.**—Wanted, ancestry of Mehitabel Calkins & her husband, Joel Judkins, who lived in Salisbury, N. H. Their son Leonard m Sarah Cram Aug. 6, 1763. Have read Joel was in Alarm List. Want proof.

(7) **COSTON.**—Wanted, ancestry of Ebenezer Coston, b Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 10, 1764, d Feb. 17, 1814, in Lysander, N. Y., m Sarah Jane Hale Jan. 14, 1783. He served in Rev as a private & member of Washington's body-guard.—C. L. B.

7701. HOPPIN.—Gideon Hoppin, of Guilford, Conn., had son Samuel, b in 1775, m Elizabeth Curtis, dau of Thaddeus Curtis, of Lanesboro, Mass. Was there Rev service in the Curtis family? Ancestry of Gideon Hoppin & w desired with Rev service.—H. P. B.

7702. TEAGUE.—My ancestor, Jno. Teague, of S. C., enlisted March 5, 1778, his name last appears on a muster roll of the 1st Co. S. C. troops from March 1 to May 1, 1783, dated May 14, 1783; also appears on a roll of the 6th Co., 2d S. C. Regt. He was transferred prior to Dec. 77, 1782, to 1st Co. of S. C. troops, commanded by Capt. Felix Warley. He did not receive a pension, but a landgrant, Warrant No. 12,632, for 100 acres of bounty land. This was allowed Oct. 7, 1795. It has not been possible to locate this land. The State of S. C. issued land grant of 200 acres to John Teague for Rev service, dated May 2, 1785, situated in the District of Ninety-six, on the head of Generostee Waters or Savannah River. No record of his w, nor date of m. I am the g-dau of Elizabeth Teague Fitch, who was the dau of John Teague, the patriot. Supposed that Jno. & Wm. were bros from Laurens District, S. C., & were in the Rev. Elizabeth Teague Fitch d in my mother's home Dec. 2, 1884, at the age of 85 yrs. These Teagues must have gone to S. C. from Md.—W. M. S.

7703. FELLOWS.—Joseph Fellows was in battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains, Brandywine, Stony Point & Yorktown; had 9 ch: Samuel, Perkins, Jacob, Jos., James, Ephraim, Mary, Sarah, Marion, Perkins, b Oct. 4, 1789, served in War of 1812, was in battles of Lundy Lane, Fort Erie & Plattsburg; lived in Haverhill, N. H., m March 2, 1814, Elinor Clement, b July 25, 1792. Desire name of Jos. Fellows' w, with dates of b, d & m, also ancestry of Elinor Clement.—H. L. S.

7704. NOYES-ROBERTS.—Wanted, the parentage of Nathan W. Noyes, b May 17, 1774, m Phila Roberts, b May 14, 1776. They settled in what is now Oswego Co., N. Y., then Oneida, in 1813 or earlier. Issue: Alonzo, b April 27, 1797; Geo. W., b Aug. 12, 1799; Amos Roberts, b Aug. 22, 1802; Rhoda Roberts, b April 19, 1804; Phila, b April 3, 1806; Bernice, b April 26, 1808; Chas., b Feb. 24, 1810; Betsey, b July 3, 1811; Nathan Noyes, b July 2, 1813; Ira, b Oct. 3, 1815; Sally Maria, b Jan. 26, 1818. Nathan W. was lieut. of mil in Oneida Co., N. Y., 1808, & was capt. in 1810. Nathan W. Noyes lived in present towns of Richmond & Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y. Is he related to Amos B. Noyes (son of Jno. Noyes & Mercy Breed), b 1758, who m Eunice Walworth & settled in Ellisburg and Sandy Creek, N. Y., about 1803?—I. N. M.

7705. BULL.—Wanted, parentage of Abraham Bull, a Rev soldier of Orange Co., N. Y., who had ch: Abraham, Jr., Rebecca, Johnson, Benj. & Martha, who was b abt 1765, & m John Ingersoll, probably in Hoosick, N. Y., settling in 1804 in Richland, N. Y. (This may have been in New Milford Conn.) Believe that Martha was a 2d w m at Hoosick. If so, who was Jno. Ingersoll's 1st w, whom he m at New Milford, Conn., from which place he enlisted in the Rev? Name of w of Abraham Bull also desired.

(2) INGERSOLL-BRIGGS.—Daniel Ingersoll, b 1716 at Stamford, Conn., son of Jno. Ingersoll, Jr., & — (name desired), m either at Stanwich Parish, Conn., nr Stamford, or at Bedford, N. Y., in 1741, Martha Briggs, & had issue: Jos., 1742; Philip, 1744; Sarah, Daniel, Martha, Anna, Jno., 1758; Briggs, 1760; Joel, Isaac. Six of these sons were soldiers in the Rev and possibly all. Proof desired that Martha Briggs was the dau of Capt. Daniel Briggs & his w Elizabeth Newman, of Stamford, Conn.

(3) SAMPSON.—Name desired of the w and ch of Sylvanus Sampson, b March, 1732, at Duxbury, Mass.

(4) DAMON.—Gen wanted of Noah Damon, b 1780, probably at Scituate, Mass. He is cited "lately of Scituate" in deed given at Springfield, Vt., in 1795; he removed from Springfield, Vt., in 1805 to Orwell, N. Y., with his family, having been m in 1799-1800 to Elizabeth — (name desired). It may have been Balch, as this family was known to be related to the family of Timothy Balch, also of Springfield, Vt., or Orwell, N. Y. There is an older line of Noah Damons of Milton, Mass., but does not coincide with "lately from Scituate." Was Noah Damon, b 1760, Milton, Mass., the father of my Noah? In 1790, according to the U. S. census, he had a son under 16, & the Noah of Milton went to Vt., "after the War" to Woodstock, Vt.

(5) HONEYWELL.—Where can the record of the 1st, 3d or 4th generations descending from Roger Honeywell, of Saco, be obtained? Supposed that the Honeywells of Westchester, N. Y., belong to Roger's line, as the same names are found in each. Information wanted of the 3 bros. (possibly more), b in Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co. (Now Putnam Co.), N. Y. Isaiah, 1752; Israel, Rice, 1760.—H. J. M.

7706. WARREN.—Lou Chauncey Wheeler, dau of Moses Edwin Chauncey, b 1809, d 1884, & Mary Haitson, b 1843, d 1917, m 1871. The said Moses E. Chauncey was son of Moses Chauncey, b —, d —, m — Mary Warren Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Give date of b, m, d, also name of Jno. Warren's w, with war record of Jno. Warren.—L. C. W.

7707. RICE.—Wanted, gen of Wm. Rice, of Boston, who m Lydia Townsend, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., whose sons settled in New Orleans, La. When Chas. E. Rice (a g-son) d in New Orleans the notice stated they came from Vt. The above g-son was son of Chas. Rice, of New Orleans, son of said Wm. Rice, whose gen I wish, with dates.—H. G. R.

ANSWERS

3594. DUNHAM.—Is my g-father, Azariah Dunham, a descendant of your g-g-father, Col. Azariah Dunham? My g-father m Mary Hand, & his dau, Jane K., who m Edw. Jewell, was my mother. Other Children of g-father Azariah were Eli, Rhoda, James, Mary, Eliza & Johnson. My other g-father, Ebenezer Jewell, m Anna Jones. Her father was in the Rev, but I do not know his given name.—*Mrs. Emily Jewell Clark*, 1033 Lake Drive, S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

4837-4854. CORDELL.—George Edwards Cordell was a son of Rev. John Cordell, whose military service is given in Saffell's "Records of the Rev War," page 391; also in Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army," page 135. Desire to complete Cordell family records.—*Allan S. Humphreys*, Harrison Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

6178. KIMBALL.—For information of the Kimball family write to Mrs. Doris R. Head, 222 East Water St., Princeton, Sebson Co., Ind. She will be able to tell you if any of the Kimballs are still living in Princeton.—*M. F. R.*, Evansville, Indiana.

6185. REED-SCHUYLER.—See books on "Albany Co., N. Y." One Elizabeth Schuyler m Alex. Hamilton.—*Mrs. Cora March*, 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.

6372. WATKINS.—Moses Watkins (d 1814), w Margaret, had ch: Aaron, m Elizabeth Helm, Nov. 26, 1801; Robert m Hannah Pugh, April 8, 1790; Jane Watkins (d 1828); Reece, m Rachel Martin, March 11, 1802; Moses, no data; Sarah, no data; Matthew Watkins, no record. Members of his family removed to Oglethorpe, Ga. Moses, Jr., had son Reese (m Nellie Young), who lived in Lexington, Va. This family is Welsh.—*W. S. Morton*, Charlotte C. H., Va.

6398. REID-MILLER.—There is recorder in one of the Va. cos a deed in which John Reid & James Miller are represented as "both late of Ireland." They were merchants in partnership from Sept. 7, 1782 to July 7, 1791, at which time this relationship ended.—*W. S. Morton*, Charlotte C. H., Va.

6458. TUTTLE.—For Rachel Tuttle, who m Garrett Berry see Sussex Co., N. J. My uncle, Samuel Covy m Rebecca Tuttle, N. J., 1839.

She was b 6-16-15, Sparta, N. J., Samuel D., d 1-27-47. Ch: Charlotte, m Jos. Boss; Zopher, Samuel, Jr., Charlotte m Jas. Boss. Ch: Arthur, Martha, m Bray, N. J.; Thomas, Eddie.—*Mrs. Esther Covy Goodwin*, 418 Harrison Ave., Charleston, Ill.

6474. PETERSON.—Mrs. C. R. Peterson, of University Place, Neb., has the service of Wm. Bleakney, of Cumberland Co., Pa., and has much valuable data of the Bleakney family.—*Mrs. Ira W. Kinyon*, Winfield, Kan.

6478. STORM.—Perhaps the Storm of Storms-bridge, now Elmsford, had a son who went north.—*Mrs. Cora March*, 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.

6487. ELLIOTT.—I suggest that you write to R. A. Orbison, Esq., of Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Mr. Orbison is a descendant of Benj. Elliott, and may be able to give you the information.—*Mrs. Wm. R. Hoch*, Hathaway Park, Lebanon, Pa.

6487. ELLIOTT.—I also belong to same family. My g-grandfather was James Elliott, of Huntingdon, Pa.—*Mrs. Jane F. Hughes*, 326 Main St., Latrobe, Pa.

6487. ELLIOTT.—One Benj. Elliott lived at Welsh Run, Franklin Co., Pa., on what is now the Davis Kuhaus place along the creek. He had son Jno., who had son Maxwell. This Benj. is probably the private in the Co. of Capt. Walter McKinney "The Pa. Archives" give a Benj. Elliott in the German regiment. I am descended from Johnston Elliott, who m Rebecca Maise, and have been trying to trace the father of Johnston. There were two Johnston Elliotts in this vicinity. I thought it might be possible that Daniel Elliott, of Bedford, might have been the ancestor. Early and entries—Fannett, 1761 (Patte Salley) Wm. Elliott, June 17, 1763—neighbors were Jno. Elliott, Benj. Elliott, etc. Land between Round Top Mt. & Tuscarora Creek. Taxables 1786 in Montgomery Twp. were Johnson Elliott, Geo., Benj. This was probably the Benj. under Capt. McKinney. A Benj. Elliott (later date) m Nancy Zuch or Zug, of Welsh Run, near Md. line, & went west. Nancy Zuch was a sister of my g-mother (b 1800) Catherine (Zuch) Angle.—*Mrs. C. Fendrick*, Mercersburg, Pa.

6487. ELLIOTT.—In 1769 widow Elliott had ch: Ben., Jean, Susanna, Barbara, Geo., members of the Upper West Conococheague Church, now Mercersburg, Pa. Benj. Elliott was elected sheriff of Bedford Co., Pa., in 1784 (Pa. Archives). Will of Benj. Elliott, of Bedford Co., Pa., dated 1791, mentions Bro Jas. Elliott's son Jno. Elliott, of Longhnan, Kingdom of Ireland; sister Elizabeth Bard, bro Matthew Elliott, of Letterkinny, in Kingdom of Ireland; Margaret Ramsey, w of Wm. Ramsey; nephew Jno. Ramsey's son Benj.,

Benj. Burd's son Benj., nephew Wm. Elliott's son Benj. Executors were nephews Wm. Elliott, of Path Valley; Benj. Burd, of Littleton. Daniel Elliott, storekeeper, Bedford, Pa., 1744-1765. Department of the Deputy Quartermaster General (Pa. Archives) Benj. Elliott, pvt Capt. Walter McKinney (Pa. Archives, Vol. VI, 5th Ser." Page 300, "Cumberland Co., Pa., Militia." (this is near Mercersburg, Pa.).—*Mrs. C. Fendrick*, Mercersburg, Pa.

6493. **BAKER-RICH**.—John Baker m Elizabeth Rich in Thetford, Vt., Jan. 31, 1782; he d in Manchester, N. H., 1815. Elizabeth Rich was one of 13 ch, and dau of Jonathan Rich, Sr., but his people are not known, or where he was b. Child states that he was from Lyme, N. H., but none of his ch are recorded in any town record in N. H., and if recorded in N. H. must be in church records I have never seen. Jonathan Rich resided in Thetford & probably in some adjacent towns before he moved to Strafford, Va. He d there Feb. 27, 1814; no age given, but believe he lived nearly a century. His w, Abigail, d in Strafford, Aug. 28, 1811, age 75 yrs. Information might be obtained from cemetery records in that town. The following children I know to have been his, but am unable to give them in rotation or dates of b: (1) Jonathan Rich, b abt 1755, d in Strafford, Jan. 24, 1849, age 94 yrs, 11 mo, 12 da. His w, Lydia, d there April 18, 1847, age 86 yrs. They, having no living children, adopted his namesake, son of his bro David. (2) David Rich, b in Strom, Botetourt Co., Va., m in Strafford, Vt., July 26, 1781, Elizabeth Palmer, dau of Jeremiah Palmer, b in Hampton, N. H., & w, Hannah Lowell, of Newbury, Mass. They had 10 ch, all but one lived to maturity and had large families. My g-g-mother, his dau, told me that her father, David Rich, was b while his parents were visiting relatives in Va., & he was from a seafaring people. Can give considerable information abt. his line. (3) Bathsheba Rich m Richard Wallace in Thetford, she d there May, 1831, age 81 yrs. Her husband d Feb. 7, 1833, age 80. (4) Abel Rich m in Strafford, Nov. 22, 1798, Hannah Prescott. (5) Matilda Rich, who m Daniel Griffin, Dec. 30, 1804. (6) Elizabeth Rich m John Baker. (7) Samuel Rich. Whether Abigail Rich who m in Thetford was a dau or not cannot tell. Jonathan Rich, Sr., served in the Rev with sons, Jonathan, Jr., David & Samuel. Can furnish Rev service of Jno. Baker and Jonathan Rich, Sr., & the above sons if desired.—*Mrs. Wallace Dana Smith*, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6494. **WATERMAN**.—A Rev marker is on grave of Darius Waterman in the cemetery

at Alden, Erie Co. He d Jan. 26, 1846, in the 86th yr of his age. Presume that the Gladding Waterman, at Kinderhook in 1790 census was a bro of Darius and Wm. Geo. Thurchon Waterman, of New York, gave me two names of the sons of Darius, Sr.—Ignatius and Jno., both b in Lebanon, Conn. Darius, Sr., had a bro, Wm., b at Norwich July 13, 1724 (Darius b March 17, 1735). Gladding Waterman was a pensioner of Portage Co., O., in 1833, age given as 74. Some of these dates must be incorrect if Darius & Gladding were bros of Ignatius & John & Wm. (your g-father). In looking over a Ms. History the Congregational Church of Dalton, Mass., to be found in the library at Pittsfield, I noted that Gladding Waterman appears upon the Dalton records from 1794 to 1809. I find in my notes that Gladding Waterman was son of Wm. & Rebecca Gladding (m Aug. 7, 1755), so only a cousin of Darius. In Sept., 1824, Gladding Waterman transferred some property to Luther Bisbee, of Albany, N. Y. It was 1807, & the land was in Dalton (Berkshire Co., Mass.). Luther Bisbee was my g-g-mother's bro. I will forward further facts upon application.—*Mrs. Geo. A. Wallace*, 750 7th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

6495. **WOODSON-MIMME-DRURY-POOR**.—Goochland Co., Va., records show William Britt, Jr., m Sarah Poor, Sept. 22, 1784; moved to Todd Co., Ky., 1811. Their ch: Thomas, Randall, Wm., Jefferson, Smith, Bolling (my g-father), Hannah, Elizabeth & Eleanor. The above mentioned Elizabeth is the same Elizabeth mentioned in answer Oct. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, No. 6317. My records further state that Thomas Poor m Susannah Mosely. Their son, Thomas, Jr.'s dau was Sarah Poor, who m Wm. Britt, 1784. Thomas, Jr., rec'd a deed of land from his father, Thomas, Sr., Oct. 9, 1744.—*Mattie Britt Hale*, La Crosse, Kan.

6497. **HOUSTON**.—Write to Mrs. E. M. Houston, 1001 N. Jefferson St., Springfield Mo., giving her all the data you have. She can probably help you, as she has written a gen of one family of Maxwell & Houston.—*Mrs. Edith P. Head*, 6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6512. **FORD**.—In the will of John Metcalfe, Sr., of date Nov. 3, 1834, he mentions: "my beloved w, Prudence (this Prudence was Prudence Clark—a sister of our John B. Clark), my two g-ch, John & Thos, Metcalfe—sons of my son, Thomas, decd., my ch Elizabeth Ford, Wm. Metcalfe, John Metcalfe, Jas. Metcalfe, Polly Brite, Nancy Johnson & Jacob V. Metcalfe." Also mentions "my four g-ch: Jeptha Brite, Wm. Brite, Martha Jane Brite, & Catherine Brite, & lastly I do appoint my two sons-in-law, Dan'l Johnson & Wm. W.

Ford & my son, James Metcalfe, executors, etc. Signed & ack'd in the presence of James Ford, etc."—*Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Clark, W. & D. Block-Sixth & Main, Pueblo, Colo.*

6512. FORD.—I do not know the Fords, but I am interested in your Mary Bowles, who called a son, William Augustus, b 1778. I enclose my Bowles line. Have you seen "The Bowles history" by Mr. Farquhar of Phila.? Have you data on John & Mary Bowles of Middlesex Co., Va. Thomas Bowles—Patriot. ("Md. Archives," Vol. 18, pages 326, "History of Steuben Co.," N. Y. "History of Bowles Fam," Scharf's "History of Md.," Vol. 2, page 164.) In November, 1774, Thomas Bowles of Fred. Co., Md., was appointed a member of a committee from that state to carry into execution the association agreed upon by the Am. Continental Congress. Thomas Bowles b in England, d Aug. 1, 1800. According to his will, filed at Hagerstown, Md., examined by me, V. S. Frederick, he d Sept. 1787. His w, Eleanor Price, d Mar. 30, 1813. Ch: William Augustus, b Oct. 22, 1763, m Singing Bird, the dau of an Indian chief. His 2 sons were killed at battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Thomas b Mar. 29, 1765; John b Oct. 10, 1766; Catherine b June 3, 1769; Mary Neil b Mar. 22, 1771; Samuel, b Apr. 15, 1773, m Mary Miller; Susannah b June 3, 1775 m John Blair; Isaac b Apr. 1, 1777; Evan b Dec. 3, 1778; James b Dec. 28, 1780; Nancy Matilda b May 20, 1783. Inscription on tombstone in Va.: Warner Lewis, eldest son of Warner Lewis, Esq. & Eleanor Lock, widow of William Lock Esq. & dau of James Bowles Esq. of Md., d the 30th of Dec. 1791.—*Mrs. C. F. Frederick, Mercersburg, Pa.*

6514 (2). TOWNSEND.—In an article on the Townsend fam in Pelletrean's "History of Putnam Co.," (N. Y.), some of the descendants of Elihu Townsend b 1704, through a son, Uriah, are given (page 708). Whether the latter's son, Elihu, was the Elihu b 1761 of the query, I cannot judge, but the name of Uriah Townsend is not found on the Rev. Rolls of N. Y. state. Uriah's son, Elihu, "went to Canada." Elihu, b 1704, is called son of David of Oyster Bay, but who was David? I am interested in this line on account of Elijah Townsend given in this article as son of Charles, supposed to be son of the older Elihu. Elijah Townsend was b in 1774 in Fredericktown, now Kent, Putnam Co., which was originally included in Dutchess Co. He m Betsey Hamilton (whose parentage is also desired) and d in 1823. His ch as given, agree with the fam record. Peter's line from the emigrant ancestor is, (1) Henry, (2)

Henry, (3) Henry, (4) Henry, (5) Peter. In 1790, there were 2 Elijah Townsends in Dutchess Co., this one, & the Elijah who m Mary Tredwell & whose name is in the D. A. R. Honor Roll. I believe both served in the Rev. A similarity in names suggests close relationship with the John Townsend who m Jemima Travis (see Gen, compiled by Dr. Cleveland Abbe & Mrs. Josephine Nichols). The ancestry of this John is still unknown.—*Mrs. Frances Ware Wallace, 750 Seventh St., Buffalo, N. Y.*

6514 POWELL.—I have an Elisha Powell Champlin, whose father and g-father lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y., & all the female lines connected with this family except Elisha Powell Champlin, son of Joshua Champlin, b March 26, 1767, m Hannah Howard, d Aug. 29, 1843. Ch: Rachel, Eutychus, Matthew, Cynthia, Elisha Powell, Elizabeth, Maria Abigail, Joshua Champlin b 1731, m Elizabeth, Ch: Joshua & Thomas. There may have been more. I know nothing of the lineage of Hannah Howard or Elizabeth—her name may have been Powell or Hannah's mother may have had that name. Elisha Powell m Harriet Savage Gardner, dau of Ezekiel (John) Gardner, of Columbia Co., N. Y., b in 1742, d 1777. Elisha Powell Champlin had a son, Edward Powell.—*Mrs. Carl Bailey, Hillsdale, Mich.*

6515. ESKRIDGE.—William Eskridge of Va., enlisted Sept. 3, 1775. He was promoted to rank of Sgt. May 1, 1777; Ensign, June 15, 1777; Lieut., July 15, 1783, serving as adjutant with the rank of lieut; was in the battle of Monmouth, siege of Charleston, where he was captured and imprisoned for 10 months, & was at the siege & capture of Cornwallis. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He d in Frederick Co., Va., Oct. 3d or 9th, 1830, m Feb. 28, 1783, Elizabeth, dau of William Scott of Winchester, Va. ch were: (1) William Scott Eskridge, m Margaret Frances Brown; (2) George Steptoe Eskridge, m Margaret Chambers; (3) James Wood Eskridge, m Lucy Jane Jefferson Peyton; (4) Thomas Parker; (5) Perry; (6) Cornelius, d unm; (7) Eleanor; (8) Elizabeth; (9) Alexander, m Juliet Granville Taylor; (10) Mary; (11) Gerard; (12) Robert. All d unm.—*Mrs. H. L. West, 35 Fort Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.*

6518. MCKINNEY.—My g-g-g-mother was Olive Ann Coleman who m John L. T. McKinney in or nr Raleigh abt 1810. They later moved to Ohio Co., Tenn. where she d. He went back to N. C., d & was buried at Raleigh.—*Mrs. Ray Barnett, 225 W. 7th St., Stuttgart, Ark.*

A circular diagram with a central circle containing the number 110,410. Surrounding this is a ring of numbers from 1 to 100, arranged in a circular pattern. The outermost ring contains the names of the 50 US states, also arranged in a circular pattern. The diagram is decorated with a feather on the left and a torch on the right.

States listed (clockwise from top):

- ALASKA
- ALABAMA
- ARIZONA
- ARKANSAS
- CALIFORNIA
- COLORADO
- CONNECTICUT
- DELAWARE
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- FLORIDA
- GEORGIA
- HAWAII
- IDAH
- ILLINOIS
- INDIANA
- IOWA
- KANSAS
- KENTUCKY
- LOUISIANA
- MAINE
- MARYLAND
- MASSACHUSETTS
- MICHIGAN
- MINNESOTA
- MISSISSIPPI
- MISSOURI
- MONTANA
- NEBRASKA
- NEVADA
- NEW HAMPSHIRE
- NEW JERSEY
- NEW MEXICO
- NEW YORK
- NORTH CAROLINA
- NORTH DAKOTA
- OHIO
- OKLAHOMA
- OREGON
- PENNSYLVANIA
- RHODE ISLAND
- SOUTH CAROLINA
- SOUTH DAKOTA
- KENTUCKY
- TEXAS
- UTAH
- VERMONT
- VIRGINIA
- WASHINGTON
- WEST VIRGINIA
- WISCONSIN
- WYOMING

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1555 subscribers

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1920-1921

President General

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1921)

MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.	MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, West Point, Miss.
MRS. FRANK B. HALL, 27 May St., Worcester, Mass.	MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY, Batesville, Ark.
MRS. CHARLES H. AULL, 1926 South 33d St., Omaha, Neb.	MRS. BENJAMIN LADD PURCELL, 406 Allen Ave., Richmond, Va.

MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, Ind.

(Term of office expires 1922)

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT, 1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.	MRS. WILLIAM D. SHERRER, Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.
MRS. ISAAC LEE PATTERSON, Eola Road, Salem, Ore.	MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH, Amarillo, Tex.
MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	MRS. FRANK W. BAHNSEN, 1720 22d St., Rock Island, Ill.

MISS LOUISE H. COBURN, Skowhegan, Me.

(Term of office expires 1923)

MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE, 1502 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.	MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, St. Regis, New York, N. Y.
MRS. EDWARD L. HARRIS, 6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.	MRS. HENRY MCCLEARY, McCleary, Wash.
MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS, 2101 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, Cooksburg, Pa.

MR. EDWARD P. SCHOENTGEN, 407 Glenn Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Chaplain General

MRS. SELDEN P. SPENCER,
2123 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

MRS. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

MISS LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General

MRS. FRANK D. ELLISON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MRS. JAMES SPILMAN PHILLIPS,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MRS. GEORGE W. WHITE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1920-1921

ALABAMA

MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON,
BIRMINGHAM.
MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH,
MOBILE.

ARIZONA

MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
BISBEE.
MRS. GEORGE VICKERS,
394 NORTH 3RD ST., PHOENIX.

ARKANSAS

MRS. CLARENCE E. WOODWARD,
2505 GAINES ST., LITTLE ROCK.
MRS. ALEXANDER M. BARROW,
817 W. 5TH AVE., PINE BLUFF.

CALIFORNIA

MRS. OSWALD H. HARSHBARGER,
269 MATHER ST., OAKLAND.
MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKEY,
1240 W. 29TH ST., LOS ANGELES.

COLORADO

MRS. WILLIAM H. R. STOTE,
ALTA VISTA HOTEL, COLORADO SPRINGS.
MRS. HERBERT HAYDEN,
803 SPENCE ST., BOULDER.

CONNECTICUT

MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL,
LITCHFIELD.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL,
SOUTHINGTON.

DELAWARE

MRS. SALLIE M. COUNCIL,
1515 FRANKLIN ST., WILMINGTON.
MRS. JOHN W. CLIFTON,
SMYRNA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MRS. FRANCIS A. ST. CLAIR,
1319 T ST., N. W., WASHINGTON.
MRS. WILLIAM B. HARDY,
119 5TH ST., N. E., WASHINGTON.

FLORIDA

MRS. EVEREST C. SEWELL,
217 14TH ST., MIAMI.
MRS. J. A. CRAIG,
233 W. DUVAL ST., JACKSONVILLE.

GEORGIA

MRS. MAX E. LAND,
305 14TH AVE., CORDELE.
MRS. WILLIAM C. VEREEN,
MOULTRIE.

HAWAII

MRS. LOU NETTA SCOTT,
1641 ANAPUNI ST., HONOLULU.

IDaho

MRS. ROBERT C. HUDELSON,
Box 324, GOODING.
MRS. KENNEDY PACKARD,
421 2ND AVE., E. TWIN FALLS.

ILLINOIS

MRS. H. EUGENE CHUBBUCK,
GRAND VIEW AVE., PEORIA.
MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN,
SPRINGFIELD.

INDIANA

MRS. FRANK FELTER,
1224 N. JEFFERSON ST., HUNTINGTON.
MRS. OTTO ROTT,
611 N. COLLEGE AVE., BLOOMINGTON.

IOWA

MRS. FREDERICK ERNEST FRISBEE,
804 6TH ST., SHELTON.
MISS AMY E. GILBERT,
STATE CENTRE.

KANSAS

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,
316 WILLOW ST., OTTAWA.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMONTON,
750 S. JUDSON ST., FORT SCOTT.

KENTUCKY

MRS. J. M. ARNOLD,
539 GARRARD ST., COVINGTON.
MRS. GEORGE D. BAKER,
FRANKFORD.

LOUISIANA

MRS. WILLIS B. GRAHAM,
SHREVEPORT.
MRS. GRAHAM SURGNOR,
MONROE.

MAINE

MRS. LUCY WOODHULL HAZLETT,
BANGOR.
MISS MAUDE E. MERRICK,
WATERVILLE.

MARYLAND

.....
MRS. ADAM DENMEAD,
2224 N. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE.

MASSACHUSETTS

MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY,
25 BELLEVUE AVE., MELROSE.
MRS. GEORGE MINOT BAKER,
PINEHURST, CONCORD.

MICHIGAN

MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
1012 W. MAIN ST., KALAMAZOO.
MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL,
143 LAFAYETTE AVE., N. E., GRAND RAPIDS.

MINNESOTA

MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS,
2101 BLAISDELL AVE., MINNEAPOLIS.
MRS. A. E. WALKER,
2103 EAST 1ST ST., DULUTH.

MISSISSIPPI

MRS. JAMES H. WYNN,
GREENVILLE.
MRS. CHARLTON HENRY ALEXANDER,
850 N. JEFFERSON ST., JACKSON.

MISSOURI

MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS,
6017 ENRIGHT AVE., ST. LOUIS.
MRS. GEORGE EDWARD GEORGE,
4556 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY.

MONTANA

MRS. ALVIN A. ANDERSON,
420 SOUTH IDAHO ST., DILLON.
MRS. E. BROOX MARTIN,
814 S. CENTRAL AVE., BOZEMAN.

NEBRASKA

Mrs. F. I. RINGER,
935 D. ST., LINCOLN.
MRS. C. S. SPENCER,
NORTH PLATTE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MRS. CHARLES W. BARRETT,
CLAREMONT.
MRS. LORIN WEBSTER,
PLYMOUTH.

NEW JERSEY

MRS. HENRY D. FITTS,
448 RIDGE ST., NEWARK.
MRS. CHARLES R. BANKS,
1305 WATCHUNG AVE., PLAINFIELD.

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH,
8 LAFAYETTE ST. ALBANY.
MRS. CHARLES M. BULL,
269 HENRY ST., BROOKLYN.

NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
WINSTON-SALEM.
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER,
ELM CITY.

NORTH DAKOTA

MRS. GEORGE MORLEY YOUNG,
VALLEY CITY.
MRS. J. M. MARTIN,
BISMARCK.

OHIO

MRS. WILLIAM MAGEE WILSON,
CHURCH AND KING ST., XENIA.
MRS. JAMES HENRY ALLEN,
431 NORTH DETROIT ST., KENTON.

OKLAHOMA

MISS SARAH A. CRUMLEY,
ALVA.
MRS. HARRY C. ASHBY,
1421 S. BOULDER AVE., TULSA.

OREGON

MRS. JOHN KEATING,
8 ST. HELEN'S COURT, PORTLAND.
MRS. WILLARD L. MARKS,
807 S. FERRY ST., ALBANY.

PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. EDWIN ERLE SPARKS,
STATE COLLEGE.
MRS. JOHN B. HERON,
HADSTON, LINDEN AVE., PITTSBURGH.

RHODE ISLAND

MRS. SAMUEL H. DAVIS,
WESTERLY.
MRS. FREDERICK MORSE,
4 SUMMIT ST., PAWTUCKET.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. E. WALKER DUVALL,
CHERAW.
MRS. JOHN TRIMMER SLOAN,
COLUMBIA.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MRS. FRANCIS W. WARRING,
1100 WALNUT ST., YANKTON.
MRS. M. R. HOPKINS,
113 8TH AVE., S. E., ABERDEEN.

TENNESSEE

MISS MARY B. TEMPLE,
316 W. CUMBERLAND ST., KNOXVILLE.

TEXAS

MRS. I. B. MCFARLAND,
1313 CASTLE COURT BLVD., HOUSTON.
MRS. A. D. POTTS,
BELTON.

UTAH

MRS. GEORGE VANCE LAWRY,
728 E. 2ND SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.
MRS. M. K. PARSONS,
720 E. SOUTH TEMPLE ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

VERMONT

MRS. JOHN H. STEWART,
MIDDLEBURY.
MISS JENNIE A. VALENTINE,
302 PLEASANT ST., BENNINGTON.

VIRGINIA

MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT,
ALEXANDRIA.
MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK,
911 ORCHARD HILL, ROANOKE.

WASHINGTON

MRS. GEORGE H. GOBLE,
1019 7TH AVE., SPOKANE.
MRS. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON,
COMMERCE BLDG., EVERETT.

WEST VIRGINIA

MRS. CLARK W. HEAVNER,
BUCKHANNON.
MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 12TH ST., WHEELING.

WISCONSIN

MRS. RUDOLPH B. HARTMAN,
4001 HIGHLAND PARK, MILWAUKEE.
MISS HELEN DORSET,
330 S. 6TH ST., LA CROSSE.

WYOMING

MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS,
CASPER.
MRS. MAURICE GROSHON,
CHEYENNE.

ORIENT

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.
MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT,
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**Honorary Presidents General**

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL,

Honorary Chaplain General

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Honorary Vice Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

THE RALEIGH HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN

THE MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL OF THE
NATION'S CAPITAL

*OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND
MT. VERNON & ARLINGTON RAILWAY STATION*

Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. WESTON, Manager

HISTORY

PICTURED AND PRESERVED

PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the 29th Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R., will be prized and cherished. In years to come much genuine pleasure will come from them. If you did not secure yours while in Washington, send for them by mail now. In addition to the various state delegations which were made, you may also obtain—

Opening of the Congress, Showing General Pershing.
Installation of Officers.

Group of Pages.

Memorial Continental Hall Building.

Washington's Monument from the Portico.

Price, \$1.50 each. Postage and packing, \$.15 extra.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

1230 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

When writing advertisers please mention Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

ART has concealed, by perfect proportion, the great size of the Wardman Park Hotel. The lobby alone, which has the comfort of a club lounge, is four hundred feet long, the largest in the world. The hotel is complete in every detail making for the pleasure of discriminating guests who come to Washington.

ELMER DYER
Manager

HARRY WARDMAN
President

Wardman Park Hotel

Connecticut Avenue and Woodley Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN PATRIOTIC REMEMBRANCE

VINCENT WIELICZKA
KILLED IN BATTLE APRIL 9, 1918
FIRST HERKIMER SOLDIER
TO DIE FOR LIBERTY
ON FRENCH SOIL

BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE

We have a special department for War and Honor Roll Tablets, to meet all requirements.

Makers of the official bronze markers for graves of Real Daughters and Revolutionary Soldiers.

PAUL E. CABARET & CO.

120-126 Eleventh Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Illustrated booklet on request.

NATIONAL Metropolitan Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oldest National Bank in
the District of Columbia

Opposite United States Treasury

ORGANIZED 1814

OFFICERS

GEO. W. WHITE	President
O. H. P. JOHNSON	Vice-President
A. A. HOEHLING, Jr.	Trust Officer
C. F. R. OGILBY	Asst. Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN	Cashier
J. GALES MOORE	Auditor
C. E. BRIGHT	Asst. Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD	Asst. Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF	Asst. Cashier

When writing advertisers please mention Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

